W. H. C. Theye

THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 25, CORNHILL, BY

ISAAC KNAPP.

Was Lloyd Garrison, Editor.

2815) per annum, payable in advance — \$3,00 in

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SETTS,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1838.

ADDRESS.

at the Broad way Tabernacle, in the city of the on the first of August, 1838, by request apple of Color of that city, in commemoration in sets emancipation of 600,000 slaves on in the British West Indies, by WILLLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

HATH TRIUMPHED-RIS PEOPLE ARE PREE! THE PORTER LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT REIGNETH! such is the choral song of praise thundering ward, this day, from millions of voices Briain, in view of the most wonderful the most sublime achievement, and st experiment, recorded in the world's Of all lands, (excepting, indeed, the ed colonies.) our own republic should g speciacle, from its eastern exits last great western barrier-from es lakes to the topmost height of the Mountains; for the trump of jubilee is of across the waters, above the roar of delevating them from among cattle ping things to the privileges and rights and a republic of tyrants and slaves-if not basely recreant to all its professions it recognized man as man universally. Of (excepting, again, the mighty host ly last night lay entombed in the cold, enthre of slavery, but at the earliest of day obtained a glorious resurrection,) he brightest triumph of humanity since an to oppress his brother. And so they they were true worshippers at the freedom-if their hands were not red ocent blood-if they were not actually ring apon their own species, and trafficking onsistency, their hypocrisy, their hardundness, so apparent as on this very day. he West India islands,

Where'er a wind is rushing, Where'er a stream is gushing, The swelling sounds are heard, Of man to freeman calling,

Of broken fetters falling— his the carol of a cageless bird, bursting shout of Freedom's rallying word' et the people of the United States, (excepting

pertion of them who are branded as fanatics

ad madmen.) not only feel no delight in view these facts, but are absolutely offended at the periment; nay, they hope it will prove an artifalure! And why? Simply because the willins, who have been released from thraldom, near a skin 'not colored like their own;' and case they dread to be left without excuse for oppressive conduct. Oh, if this day had set apart for the restoration of the Poles to evil and political rights, so cruelly wrestfrom them by the strong arm of Russia, this stry would now be rocking 'from side to with excitement! Bells would be ringing, thundering, processions marching in lowy array, orators declaiming about the inble tights of man, and the people proffering congratulations upon so happy an event. even so small an affair as the 'three days n Paris, when the populace rose in revolutionary conflict against the despotism of Charles X., ited a strong sensation throughout this counry, and was no where celebrated with so much pump and circumstance as in the southern Sates! But the peaceful emancipation of 500,000 descendants of Africa, not merely from disabilities, but from the most horrible serande ever borne by any people,-from the resonal ownership of the most brutal tyrants wn in the annals of time,-from all that is ly in rank and treatment, and all that is e in irresponsible power, -this is an event republican, christian Americans no joy, and evince no interest! In honor they will not fire a single gun, nor hoist a the subjects of a monarchical government, itators, 'incendiaries' and 'madmen,' to egroes,' to exult over it! Oh, I blush country, to think that an occurrence filling all heaven with gladness, exnot a throb in her obdurate heart! But can she participate in the general festivity, the is actively engaged in forging chains labs of millions of her own children? hypocrites and the worst of oppressors. clothed in sackcloth and ashes-let wand her lip be prostrated in the dust, ame and confusion of face—and let her stom of the earth, until she ceases to or the poor and defenceless, and to turn the stranger from his right. Thanks be there are at least seven thousand,-ay, y times seven thousand of her sons and thers, who refuse to bow down to the Baal very, set up in her midst. It is for them e, therefore, on an occasion like this, they do rejoice with joy unspeakable. In is parts of our widely extended territory, solemnizing this great jubilee with sgiving and praise to Him, who, by his band, and outstretched arm, has wrought great a deliverance. 'Sing ve to the Lord,

e hath triumphed gloriously!" The event we are assembled to commemorate, mant be overrated in importance, nor adeuntely described in any human dialect. Its tals exceeds the highest flight of imaginails circumference cannot be measured by in calculation; its ramifications extend ough time into eternity. It has terminated sath an amount of human suffering—effaced such frightful stains of blood—healed up so many wounds—rolled back such a tide of licenmess-opened so many fountains of happiess-poured such a flood of light upon ess of ages-rescued so many victims estruction-brought such glory to Godremoved such mountainous obstacles out of path of the gospel of Christ—that neither nor angels can compute the aggregate of ssings bestowed, or of horrors dispersed, by extinction of West India slavery. It makes phrases of speech, and formal attempts at or the common transactions of life—but not an occasion like this. I tremble to proceed. subject should have been committed to some mister-mind, capable of doing something But what am I, in my poverspeech, and my tediousness of manner, ny isebleness of mind, that I should advenare to grapple with it, or 'soar to the height of

For I have neither wit, nor worth, nor words, To stir men's blood?

speak, because the loftiest intellects in the and are dumb. A question of dollars and cents respecting a modification of the Tariff Bill, e regulation of the currency—can induce a serza loudly to declaim in Faneuil Hall; but the transformation of hundreds of thousands of slaves into freemen, is too trifling an affair to extern an approving sentence from his lips!—



VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

And the same thing is true of other giant minds. | headlong abolitionists as lynch-law is worse Politic men! Not that they love freedom less, than common law! For once, they are puzzled but that they love popularity—that weed of the —their vision is dim—they falter in their steps doughill—more! Verily, they shall have their —they really cannot tell how many throats will

or the last five years, to cast odium upon our

323,000; making a grand total of 462,100!

ling of an eye, large masses of imbruted slaves, will subject the planters to imminent peril, if not to certain destruction—why, in the names of are unjustly retaining in bondage, they have turbable, so entirely indifferent, so absolutely unconscious, as it were, in full view of what is now transpiring in the West Indies? How shall be account for their conduct, except at the expense of their understandings or their hearts? Why has not a national fast been ordered ! Why do they not toll the bells, and sing funeral dirges? This they do, if but the President of the United States dies a natural death! And, lovers of mankind as they are,-can they do ess when thousands of planters are given up to indiscriminate butchery, with their wives and children, by 'turning loose' upon them a troop of infuriated slaves? At least, can they not refrain from their usual merriment, or wear upon their countenances a semblance of concern, or affect to be horror-stricken? Do they not know that the abolitionists are looking them full in the face, and taking notes of their behavior, for the very purpose of recording it in print? Have they 'remembered to forget' that this is the first of August? Verily, it would seem so-or else that they have been playing the part of hypocrites, for a long time past, for a very bad pur-pose, and with very bad success? How is it with the newspaper press? Are there no editorial wailings, no lachrymal forebodings, no communicated ebullitions of grief and horror? Why are not the Journal of Commerce, the Evening Star, the New York Gazette, the Commercial Advertiser, the Courier and Enquirer, the New York Observer, the Christian Advo-Or have they already imprinted upon their pages, too many black marks, in testimony of their regard and sympathy for the robbers of God's poor, to render their multiplication neces-BLACK MARKS indeed, which no chemical liquid shall be able to effice, nor any element destroy. If these shrewd, far-sighted, infallible editors shall tell us, as a reason for and all that is harmonious in heaven or on earth their present composure, that they mean to wait take up the thrilling strain,- Glory to God in until they learn how the experiment works in the highest!' Jamaica, before they commit themselves by shedding too many tears, and uttering too many groans, why then let us acknowledge that they groans, why then let us acknowledge that they have method in their midness; but while we commend their discretion, let us inquire after their consistency. Though they have been prophesying 'evil, and only evil, and that continually,' of any and every scheme of immediate emancistics thereby these been prophesically and the continually.' pation,—though they have advanced it as a for intelligence! Now, these admonitory self-evident proposition, that bloodshed and ruin suggestions prove the blindness, ignorance and the thorn of emancipation will produce some the emancipated very fine grapes—that the thistle of liberty will tween them and

wish to do nothing rashly, for they are civilized

reward. Let them refuse to hail this glorious be cut, or whether any mischief will be done this day, in the emancipated colonies. Every thing with them is in suspense—problematical thing with the suspense problematical things with things with the suspense problematical things with the suspense pro ever may be the size of their intellects. Liber — between and dark! They can hard y, like her great author, God, is no respecter by discern 'men as trees walking'! Yet these are the keen scrutators, the severe admonishers, in other words, the sudden overthrow of

to certain destruction—why, in the names of said to the masters, and, as true as the Lord turbable, so entirely indifferent, so absolutely liveth, there shall no evil befal you. Not a hair of your heads shall be injured, not a drop your property shall be destroyed. Instead of darkness, you shall have light; instead of tribulation, joy; instead of adversity, prosperity. For barrenness, you shall have fertility; for wasteful, indolent and revengeful serfs, provident, industrious and grateful laborers; for liability to servile insurrections, perfect exemption from danger. The execuations of your victims shall be turned into blessings; their wailings, into shouts of joy; the judgments of God, into mercies. Your peace shall flow like a river,

For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Well,-God be praised !- the planters of Jaunanimity, to try the experiment. Are the at their word? Have they not some forebodings. that all will not turn out so well as they have predicted? None at all. They know whereof hey affirm, and accurately perceive all the consequences of the emancipation act. They have taken a bond, not of fate, but of Him who cannot lie, and thus have made 'assurance doubly sure.' Hence it is, that, unlike those who have deprecated the measure as suicidal on the part of the planters, they do not feel constrained to wait until they get intelligence from the West Indies, before they can pass cate and Journal, dressed in deep mourning judgment upon it. Hence it is, in various parts of the United States, throughout old England, among the highlands of Scotland, and in the Emerald Isle, they are now swelling the grand chorus of liberty,-

very fine grapes—that the thistle of liberty will tween them and ourselves, in this matter, is, grow some very nice figs—that a bad tree will that we walk by faith, they by sight. We believe—therefore we rejoice! They cannot yet

and christian men, and as unlike the wild and | \* So far as West India slavery is concerned.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1838.

| see-hence their reluctance to change their po- against violence and wrong; all restrictions sition! Now, was there ever a people so low against the liberty of the press, of speech, and or brutal as not to rejoice in being set free from of locomotion, are taken off; those who, yesterbondage? Is it not morally impossible, that the same act which fills them with gratitude day go where they please, give free utterance

and joy, should inflame them with revenge! to their thoughts, consult their own wishes; all If they will patiently suffer themselves to be 'Yoked to the beasts, and driven to their toil,'if they will not lift up a finger in self-defence, when they are horribly scourged, branded with mind, intellect and heart are all permitted to de hot irons, defrauded of their earnings, sundered velope themselves in the sunlight of liberty in traffic like cattle, and subjected to the most dreadful tornents,—is it to be supposed, for the twentieth part of a moment, that, when they are released from such a condition, and raised the 'consequences' of this change of administration of the sun to the level of our common humanity,—by the consent, too, of their masters,—they will engage in butchery, 'cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of Philanthropy, the disciples of Christianity, rewar,' and make human blood flow like water? joice over it with all certainty as to its benefi-Nay, can it be rationally apprehended, that they cent effects, even though not a day has passed will resort even to very slight acts of violence? On the contrary, is it not to be taken for grant- 'O, they are not inclined to answer-they are on the contrary, is it not to be taken for grant-ed, AS A MATTER OF COURSE, that they really puzzled to know whether more harm than will manifest the liveliest gratitude, be docile as lambs, perform their paid labor with alacrity. and make each field and hill vocal with melody?

-they wait for intelligence!' True, the slave system has been cast into the bottomless pit— Instinct is a great matter'—what says instinct, in reply to these interrogations? What says mmon sense? What says history? What says holy writ? Are we, then, presumptuous in observing this day as a joyful festival? Run we any hazard of being premature in uttering our acclamations? Is it not our opponents, who occupy a ridiculous and painful attitude? O. they are anxiously waiting for intelligence! Why, what has been done in the West Indies, thus to fill them with perplexity,—thus to shake their theory of right and wrong,—thus to make it impossible for them to predict, whether joy the dwellings of the planters fired, and the awit impossible for them to predict, whether joy or sorrow, order or anarchy, gratitude or revenge, a reign of peace or a hurricane of fire may Bedlam laugh at such stolidity, and shudvenge, a reign of peace or a hurricane of fire and blood, is to be the consequence? In the first place, all the laborers in the seven islands which have been already specified,—comprising nine-tenths of the whole effective population,—are henceforth to receive wages for their work, instead of getting no compensation, as heretofore. They are no longer to be subjected to drivers, or coerced with the cart-whip, or driven into field. No may may strike or converses foolishness by perversion. It is impossible to

envers, or coerced with the cart-whip, or driven into the field. No man may stilke or oppress them. Their labor is to be voluntary—they may work as many or as few hours as they please—they are free to make their own contracts, to choose their own employers, to acquire and possess as much as industry and economy will easily them. Share achieves the strength of their understandings. They deny self-evident propositions. They proclaim that all men are created free and equal, and endowed with inalienable rights, and then mob us for enforcing their arm dectains? will enable them. Slave mothers are no more be compelled to toil from dawn of day to the liberty of speech, and then subject us to lynch approach of night, in the open field, beneath a law for exercising that liberty! They expanded upon the blessings of freedom, and then They may now give heed to the cries of nature, burn down our dwellings for proposing to exand administer to the wants of their helpless tend those blessings to millions of our country-offspring, without being lacerated for their men who are kept in the house of bondage! But notherly tenderness. In short, honesty is to take the place of robbery, voluntary action that it finds an easy solution. They despise, loather of brute violence, recompense is to go hand in the pudiate the colored man as a MAN—though they value him, cling to him, extol him, run afthe whip. Under the slave-driving system in ter him from the borders of Texas to our north the Colonies, it appears, by returns made to the eastern boundary, as a sLAVE. They hate the British Parliament, that not only was the natue colored race, cordially, unceasingly, ial increase of the slave population cut off, but, —not all of them so much as to desire their per in the short space of eleven years, there had been a decrease to the frightful amount of FIFTY-TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTYSEVEN, or about FIVE THOUSAND annually! Now
this wholesale butchery is to cease—the laborand then they will be pretty sure to be out of it ers cannot be worked to death with impunity. in a very short time. The fire of their preju-We turn to our opponents, and ask, whether dice is unquenchable—all the waters of the Atthis single item is not something gained to the lantic cannot extinguish it. They declare it to this single item is not something gained to the cause of humanity—something that warrants, be an offence against good manners, good mornunattended by other favorable circumstances, a als, christian decorum, and republican equality, jubilee like the present? 'Well, they don't to treat men irrespective of their complexionknow—honesty may prove to be the best policy —fair dealing and humanity are very good things, if they only turn out well in the end! They shake their heads doubtingly—they fear alterable as the laws of nature, that there should the experiment will prove ruinous to both the employers and employed—at all events, they wait for intelligence! Let us try again.

In the second place, the claim of property, whether absolutely or conditionally, in the bod.

The conformation of the black man is to whether absolutely or conditionally, in the bod.

ies and souls of half a million of our race, ex. affect to doubt whether he belongs to the genu pired by limitation at twelve o'clock last night, and can never be renewed. There are to be human family. If they have enslaved him, the more slave auctions—no more sunderings color of his skin is invaluable to identify him, in of fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, case (as will most probably be the case,) he shall parents and children, lovers and friends, by the parents and children, lovers and Iriends, by the take to ministil legs, and run away. If he is slave speculator. A legalized system of adultery, incest and concubinage is ended, and upon its ruins is established the marriage institution, sacred to virtue and love! The broken links plexion, he must go to Liberia! And very poor of parental, filial and conjugal ties are reunited in a golden chain. O, it is dreadful to con- there, though he will need it greatly. The template the reeking licentiousness, the abound- cholera may be cured-but a sable template the reeking licentiousness, the abound-ing impurity, the Sodom-like beastiality, generated by that foul system which abrogated marriage, removed all virtuous restraints, and offered premiums on pollution! Blessed be God, it is over the downfall of that system we them in this great controversy, takes part against their inthis great controversy. are met to rejoice. Its lava-tide of desolation is stayed, dried up, forever! Now, we turn once more to our opponents, and demand, whether this is not a signal gain to the cause whether this is not a signal gain to the cause their victims—that is, against justice and humanity. They may, indeed, as we trust they will, come over to us, in imitation of the cheering whether this is not a signal gain to the cause of morality—a triumph of purity over the filthiness of the flesh, in which all the virtuous in seaven and on earth may participate, never party, all who own slaves, or have mortgage doubting as to the 'consequences,' either in time upon slave property, or who are in any way interested in the system—all their relations and to answer! They hope for the best, but fear acquaintances who sympathize with them—all the worst?' 'All's well that ends well!' They who cherish the brutal

wait for intelligence."

In the last place, (for it is needless, almost endless to recapitulate the benefits of this great mankind—all who are seeking the loaves and fishes of office in Church or State—and all who are licentious, profane, jacobinical in their spirances of Christianity.—greater than any progress of Christianity,—greater than any are licentious, profane, jacobinical in their spin which the Man of Sin, or the False Prophet, or Pagan Juggernaut, has been able to cast in her path, -is taken out of the way, so far as relates or many, they are fast coming over to the side to the West Indies; and the gospel of Christ, not in isolated texts or perverted expositions, but in its completeness, can now have the controlled by such influences, passions and interests is it to be such influences. but in its completeness, can now be preached dered at that our opponents, whenever they diswith all boldness, where but a short time since course upon the subject of slavery, and the the missionaries of the Cross were cast into prison, or compelled to flee for their lives, and their chapels burnt to the ground. The stattheir chapels burnt to the ground. The statutes are repealed, which made it a crime worthy
of stripes, imprisonment, or death, to give light to the blind, knowledge to the ignorant, succor to the perishing; which prohibited instruction light of free discussion as sheep-devouring in letters, the establishment oven of primary schools, the circulation of the scriptures, and all measures for intellectual cultivation and moral improvement; which estimated the soul of a slave as the life of a beast, denied the immortality of our race, claimed to be of higher obligation than the commandments of God, and authorized all manner of inflictions upon our common nature. Ample protection is now given these things should excite no marvel—they are letters, the establishment even of primary

the natural 'consequences' of such principles-The measures are adapted to the principles, and the principles to the measures. Can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit? Can that which is evilly disposed, which is proscriptive, oppressive, cruel, delight in peace on earth and good will toward all mon 3 toward all men ? I have said that abolitionists believe, therefore

I have said that abolitionists believe, therefore they now rejoice; that their opponents walk by sight, and very short-sighted they are withal. They wait for intelligence! It will come by and by—come to their confusion, let me tell them! Nay—deride the fact as they may—it has come already! Though the sun of this time-consecrated day has not yet disappeared from the heavens—though it is not twenty-four hours since the event we are commemorating took place in a distant island—yet tidings of the result have been received in this city, from high authority, which I am permitted to announce in sult have been received in this city, from high authority, which I am permitted to announce in the ears of the people. They were brought by no human express, and are authenticated by no fictitious sign manual. The messenger is the Spirit of Truth, sent down from heaven, his documents having the seal and signet of the Lord Almighty! What was done last night in Lord Almighty! What was done last night in Jamaica? At 12 o'clock, precisely, all the bands of wickedness were loosed, the heavy burdens undone, the oppressed set free, and every yoke broken—according to the command of God! What has followed in Jamaica? Its light broke forth as the morning, and its health shall spring forth speedily! Its darkness is as the noonday! It shall be satisfied in drought, and its bones made fat—yea, it shall be like a watered gar-den, and like a spring of water whose waters fail not. And they that shall be of it shall build THE OLD WASTE PLACES: it shall raise up the foundations of many generations; and it shall foundations of many generations; and it be called. The repairer of the breach, The re-storer of paths to dwell in! 'For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.'\* Who discredits this intelligence? Who doubts whether the facts are just as they are represented? None who take God at his word—none who implicit-ly believe that he is faithful, and cannot lie ly believe that he is faithful, and cannot lie-none but those who are practically infidels! If it be a dream, still, 'the dream is certain, and THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF SURE!

MO. 83.

the avenues to human elevation and infinite pro

gression are thrown wide open ; the bible may be

read and circulated without let or hindrance;

since the experiment was put into operation

tember, they hope to be able to form an opinion

but then, they are persuaded a state of freedom is pregnant with far greater evils! True, the slaves can no longer be bought, sold, mortgaged,

branded, cropped, manacled, lacerated, murdered

with impunity—but then for this merciful ex-emption from suffering, it is to apprehended

learning may now be encouraged, schools estab-lished, the gospel enforced, extraordinary privi-

that they will cut their masters' throats?

But this will not satisfy our opponents; for, as they regard not the colored man, so neither in this matter do they fear God. They want better testimony—the reports of pro-slavery jour-nals and colonization repositories, some four or six weeks hence, respecting the workings of the free labor system: then, peradventure, they will believe, even if it confirms what God foretold would certainly come to pass! They leave fanatics and mad-men to cant about walking by faith: as for themselves, they will take nothing upon trust. They will believe their own eyes. They will see what the Journal of Commerce, or the Courier and Enquirer, or the Commercial Advertiser, or the New York Observer, or the Washington Globe, and other kindred prints say of this affair, and make up their minds ac-

say of this after, and make up their minus accordingly. 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' say they.

Very well—I will not stop to pick a feather from the wing of that full-fledged adage. Let them have their own way in the argument, for whichever path they choose, their escape is impossible. They will hear nothing, it seems, about faith 'termises' flight' darkness' reasons. about 'faith,' 'promises,' 'light,' 'darkness,' 're-pairs,' 'ruins,' or any such cabalistical nonsense. They are your practical, cautious, shrewd, calculating men. They know what they know, and believe what they believe-among other things, that to steal a sixpence out of their own pockets is a crime deserving the frown of heaven, and condign punishment by the magistrate, but that to kidnap a whole plantation of negroes is no crime at all, but a patriarchal exploit, ing their own doctrine? They contend for the which heaven smilingly approves! But I press to the point. Between them and us, for a long time past, there has been a warm controversy as to the 'consequences,' that would follow the immediate emancipation of large bodies of slaves, without education, ignorant even of its lowest rudiments. We have maintained, that such an act, if voluntarily performed by the masters, or effected in any peaceful manner, would be safe, bloodless, profitable, and mutually advantageous to all parties. They have asserted, that it would involve both masters and slaves in one common ruin-that the soil would be left uncultivated the plantations devastated, and butchery be the order of the day—that, in short, it would be, 'chaos come again,' with thick-brooding darkness, and thronging horrors !- Now for a practical trial of our conflicting theories. Our opponents very well know, that, four years ago, just such an experiment was made, on a large scale, under dis-advantageous circumstances, where there were 5 blacks to 1 white-a most unequal portion, surely ! In one hour, not less than 30, 000 slaves were transformed into freemen! Now let them tell us, whether one of their frightful anticipations has been realized-whether all our happy predictions have not been fulfilled to the letter. One—two—three—four years have elapsed since that adventurous step was taken, though the planters might have retained their authority for the term of six years longer. Well, during all that time, has a single throat been cut, or a drop of blood spilt, or lynch law administered in a single case, or an embryo conspiracy detected, or the ghost of a rebellion seen? No. Has the property of the planters been injured to the amount of a farthing? No. Haz any plantation been left uncultivated? Have the emancipated slaves refused to work? Have they shown the slightest disposition to be idle, turbulent, or intractible? No. On the contrary, has not the measure been attended with the happiest consequences, in detail and in the aggregate! Yes. Are not the employers (now masters no longer,) enjoying unwonted security, an enviable peace of mind, and a splendid recompense of reward for well-doing? not the employed, (now unpaid laborers no longer,) industrious, economical, orderly, docile almost to a fault, filled with grateful emotions, aspiring after intellectual and moral cultivation, and rejoicing continually over the boon of liberty? Yes—these facts are notorious. How do our opponents get over them? They can neither get over, or under, or around them, nor escape their flaming omnipresence by flight. How is it that cause and effect have ceased re-lationship—that the best possible result has ac-companied the worst possible act—that a firebrand, thrown into a powder magazine, creates no explosion—that water runs up hill, and a thousand other miracles are witnessed—that the planters are not torn limb from limb, and all their property annihilated ;-how is it, I repeat, that our opponents have witnessed the laws of nature reversed, (if we may believe them,)their own ingenious theories turned topsy-turvy, and every prediction of the 'fanatical abolitionists' literally fulfilled, and they have made no confession of error, uttered no exclamation of surprise, attempted no explanation of these remarkable phenomena? How is it, that they are so stoical, so phlegmatic, so dumb! I h ceded too much to their humanity. I have said that they are waiting for intelligence from Ja-maica, in regard to the transactions of this day in that island, before they hail the emancipation rights of the colored race, talk like men in a act as a blessing. But THEY WILL NOT HAIL IT, act as a blessing. But they will not half if, though it shall appear that the very windows of heaven have been opened, and such a blessing poured out that there was no room to receive it. They will be filled with chagrin, with ill-digested spleen, with undiminished hostility to the emancipation of their own down-trodden countrylight of free discussion as sheep-devouring wolves troop back to their murky dens at the They will behave precisely as they have men. done in the case of Antigua. They profess to be humane, patriotic, christian men, anxious to see the cause of human freedom advancing in the earth; yet how have they welcomed the

\* Isaigh Chap. lviii. [Concluded on Last Page.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD. OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

world to confound the wise, and weak things of the discerning moralists, the profound logicians, the world to confound the things which are the wise philosophers, the infallible prophets, mighty. If the rulers in Church and State are not prepared to celebrate the most important from the beginning, 'looking before and after' tis because they are recreant to her cause. Honor to whom honor is due.'

Before I proceed any further, let me call the who have held up the abolitionists to public attention of this assembly to a remarkable exscorn as fools or madmen, blind as to 'consemplification of the insincerity and effrontery of quences,' ignorant of the relation of cause and he anti-abolition party in this country, as man-fested this day. What have they not done, principles and bad measures, if successful, (or, principles and measures? Have they not ridislave-system,) must inevitably lead to violence culed, without mercy, our demand for the immediately and bloodshed! O, most surely, they are the diate abolition of slavery, as wild, chimerical, monstrous? Has not the idea of 'turning loose' the sooner such wisdom perishes from the earth, the better for mankind. So ends the serio-comures, seemingly filled them with horror! Have ico farce enacted three-hundred and sixty-five they not a thousand times declared, that a sud-len emancipation would fill the land with blood, last five years, by our unfortunate opponents. and be the signal for a war of extermination! In what a pitiable plight do they stand! For Have they not attempted to show, that slavery in one hour, all their ingenious sophistry, subtle is a divine institution, which has been approved jesuitism, metaphysical hair-splitting,--their conby God, from patriarch Abraham to patriarch fident predictions, their false accusations, their McDuffic—and is therefore perfectly consistent legal postulates, and their biblical perversions, with christianity? Have they not claimed to —together with the blood-red scourges and galbe the only true philanthropists—the best friends of the slaves—the most tender hearted among impiously labored to uphold,—have been broken mankind? Have they not represented the slaves in pieces by the sledge-hammer of Freedom,

as incapable of taking care of themselves, and and consumed in the fire of immediate eman-vehomently affirmed that their simultaneous lib-Now, look at the abolitionists, and observe eration would bring forth another St. Domingo tragedy? Most certainly, all this they have with what exultation they greet this most eventaid and done-and a great deal more, equally ful era! Where are they, but where they creditable to their common sense, benevolence should be—crowding the public halls and tem-and piety! Now, how do I prove them to be ples of worship, to return thanks to Almighty nconsistent, if not hypocritical—reckless of God for the wonderful salvation he has fleeted consequences, if not hard hearted—lukewarm for a people pecked, meted out, and trodden riends of humanity, if not her treacherous foes? under foot!! There is no fear in their hearts, I will show you. It is known throughout the country, that an abolition experiment is to be made this day, in the British West Indies, on a looked well to CONSEQUENCES. For a scale such as the world has never witnessed. All series of years, they have been proclaiming in the slaves, belonging to the following islands, the ears of oppressors, in season and out of searose up this morning without a chain upon their son, the duty of instantly releasing all their limbs,—free men, free women, free children,— slaves from bondage. They have marshulled without an owner to oppress them, without a together all the facts of history—the experience driver to order them into the field, without any of all ages—the testimonies of the wise and other restraints upon them than those which good in all nations—proofs without number. bind all the subjects of Great Britain whether and strong as holy writ '- to demonstrate the at home or abroad! The cart-whip, the thumb-screw, the yoke, the fetter—all the infernal de-oppression over the needy and defenceless. vices of slavery to extort unpaid labor and ser- Un the score of personal safety, of self-interest, rile obedience—have disappeared as by en-chantment!

Tortola emancipates 5,400; Montserrat, 6,-man flesh. They have indignantly scouted 200; Nevis, 6,600; Dominica, 15,400; St. Vincent, 23,500; Barbadoes, \$2,000; Jamaica, 323,000; making a grand total of 462,100! that it is perilous to entrust men with their in-Now, I ask, if the apprehensions expressed alienable rights. They have challenged their by our opponents are not feigned; if they are sincere in their opinions; if they really credit their own assertions; if they are their own assertions; if they are their own assertions; if they are not actuated by selfishness; if they truly love their neighbors as themselves; if their humanity is not restricted by group and their neighbors are the selfishness; if their humanity is not restricted by group and the selfish and galling yokes are the selfishes. ed by geographical boundaries; -if, in fine, they believe that to 'turn loose,' in the twink-

> for there shall be none to molest or make afraid maica have this day resolved, with perfect abolitionists troubled, that they have been taken

'From every giant hill, companion of the cloud, The startled echo leaps to give it back aloud!'

must be the inevitable consequence of letting skepticism of those who aspire to be our teachall the oppressed go free at once,—it seems, afters and guides. If they would disburden their ter all, that they know nothing about the materials of prejudice, and calmly listen to the ter! What was beyond all doubt with them, voice of reason, and believe what God has a short time since, is now full of uncertainty—
they wait for intelligence! It is possible that ty, order and happiness are reigning throughout colonies. The difference beFrom the Herald of Freedom. TOO SEVERE!

'Don't you think Mr. - is too severewould he not do much more good, if he would be less severe? He irritates good people, by the severity of his remarks-and drives them away from the anti-slavery cause.' Pretty severe, madam, we are, and have to be-but severe as we are, we have never said any thing quite so severe, as this remark of yours upon good people, who are driven away from their swonx pury by our severity, and perhaps bad taste and poor writing. Good people,—good for what?
What are people good for, who have basely and barbarously abandoned their enslaved and per-ishing brethren to their fate—have joined in a brutal oppression of the colored man, and now, when God has called them, seven long years, to repentance, with a voice of thunder, they are hanging back from their duty and maltreating those who are trying to do theirs, and then as an excuse cry out that A, B, C and D are too

Well, don't you think Mr. Garrison is too severe? Would he not do more good, if he was milder-as mild as Mr. Birney?' madam-if he were as mild as Mr. Birney-or as you think Mr. Birney is-he would not do the least good in the world,—but on the contra-ry great mischief. If he were mild, as you term it-Mr. Birney, as you estimate would be as gentle and accommodating as Pro-fessor Stuart, or Ralph R. Gurley, that archsolicitor for 'negro shipping,' as the colored people call it. But the noble Birney an't mild. He would not thank you for the compliment. He would not thank you for the compliment. He has roused more mobs than Garrison ever did. He has been more fiercely mobbed than any champion of the enterprise, except the martyred Lovejoy,—and he has barely escaped martyrdom more than once. This love of mildness is all fudge. Be mild yourselves. Treat abolitionists and anti-slavery as mildly as they treat slavery and slaveholding, and we will not complain. The land is rotting with slavery. It smells to heaven,' of innocent blood! Wha do you mean by 'mildness?' treating all this with studied courtesy and dandyfied gentility so treating it as to keep terms with it? your children to be sold to-morrow at 10 o'clock. at public auction, would you want abolitionists to be mild? If that piano-fingered daughter of your's were to be struck off to colonel Single ton, to-morrow at 1, P. M., for \$3000 00, would you try to mitigate a universal outcry and storm of indignation? Would you beg of Mr. Garrison to speak blandly of the colonel's chivalryseeing that he is the soul of honor and has a ested right in this daughter speculation ?-We should hear nothing about mildness then.
The ewe does not bleat mildness when the wolf snatches her unweaned lamb. Nor would you if your fair haired daughter were to be made the victim of that slavery-besotted monster in human shape. Oh no, no mildness then-it is That alters the case. our daughter. daughter now sold at auction is only a mulatto -a yellow girl-the daughter of the ugly black woman yonder. She is a bad creature, the mother-very infamous. Yellow or not yellow. she is our sister as much as your pale-faced It shall make no odds with er the chattel to be sold is whitened in the northern boarding school, or of sun-burnt ancestry from the deserts of Zahara-with 'complexion incompatible with freedom'-no odds at all. We have no respect for the sense or the sin-

cerity of these deprecators of severity. If they are professed abolitionists, it is more profession than any thing else. And these 'good people' who are kept aloof from the cause by Garrisonism, would not let Garrisonism keep them aloof from any thing they liked. They hate anti-slavery—they therefore hate Garrison,—and their loving anti-slavery and keeping aloof because of Garrisonism, is all a sham. Let them all keep away. We want not their co-operation. The cause will prevail independently of them and in spite of them. Their co-operation is necessary to their own safety and that of their deluded and misled followers. It is for their sakes, that we urge them to repentance.

The enterprise has gathered nearly all the good people' that are good for any thing. A good man' must be peculiarly situated at this e of day, to be out of the abolition ranks. The mass of pro-slavery 'good people'-what-ever else they may be good for, would be good for just nothing at all, as abolitionists. We to the cause should they get into its ranks without the deepest repentance. They will be crowding forward one of these days with all the impudence and assurance of old proprietors, that have 'borne the burden and heat of the day'these twelfth hour laborers. A great many of this sort of good men were kept away from the temperance enterprise, by teetotal-ultraism .y were those good men who 'took a little.' A whole distillery full of them would not weigh an ounce in the temperance scale, but mountains in the other if they were in at all. would a whole 'colony' of these aloof, good opposers of slavery, avail the anti-slavery cause a brass farthing. They would all have to be col-onized, to get them out of the way, if they were We assault slavery. We will assault it, by

the blessing of God, with what severity we are We wish we were deeply enough imbued with mortal indignation towards it, and with sympathy for the poor sufferer under it. We shall utter ourselves severely, if we can get hold of adequate words. We are not overhandy at words, but to the best of our poor skill, we shall call things by their right names, and shall keep our eye towards our dictionary, as new, onger, and more expressive terms are from time to time called for Meantime those who hate severe truth, worse than they do slaveholding, may enjoy their taste, and gratify it as they can to heart's content, by reading the ordinary spawn of the free press of the country. We have no special fancy for extravagance of ill nature—but open, uncompromising, straight ahead truth, and blows aimed at the right spot, we do fancoand shall 'zealously affect'

# From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

BASE AND CONTEMPTIBLE SERVILITY. Having oceasion to call at one of our principal Hotels during the past week, our attention was attracted to a large and elegant advertisin sheet, handsomely framed and colored, published by L Ware, 90, South Fifth Street, intended for extensive and gratuitous circulation in the South and West. It is headed Southern AND WESTERN BUSINESS CARD, and is embellished with a very well executed cut of PENNSYL-VANIA HALL in flames, and surrounded by the mob, with the following inscription: 'Burning of the Persylvania Hall, erected by the ABO-LITION SOCIETY, North Sixth Street, Philndelphia. Destroyed by the PEOPLE on the

No one can mistake the object of this picture and inscription, on a ' Southern Business Card. It is manifestly intended to convince the Southern slave-holder that the 'merchant-princes' of Philadelphia, are willing to sacrifice principle and humanity, law, order, and decency, for the

sake of Southern trade. It is the meanest and most despicable 'business transaction' that has ever fallen under our notice. It would disgrace the vilest vagabond pedler of wooden nutmegs, who ever drove his notion-cart across Mason's and Dixon's line. It is the occupying of a niche of infamy which has hitherto been tenantless, and those implicated in it may congratulate themselves upon having reached a terra incognita of bartering meanness. They seem sensible of the peculiarity and origi-They seem sensible of the peculiarity and originality of the 21st Annual Report of the American Colonnality of their position, and are determined not ization Society; and I may truly say that I to lose the benefits of it. Their 'Card' is to be have done it with feelings of more unutterable o lose the benefits of it. Their Card is to be have done it with feelings of more unutterable circulated in immense quantities in the South disgust than I have ever yet felt for that institution. That report, or rather the report of the rooms—on board Southern steam-boats,—and in proceedings and speeches at the annual meetthe dining halls of the Louisiana cane and cotselves to the Fiend of Mammon,-

- the least-erected spirit which fell han aught divine or holy else enjoyed n vision beatific.

For the honor of our city, and the reputation of our merchants and manufacturers, we sincerethemselves from any knowledge of the pitiful and disgraceful attitude in which they were to promote their traffic-to steal from the ruffians f the mob the glory of an acchievement which they are willing to publish to the world that the deep disgrace of the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall belongs to the PEOPLE of Philalelphia-to shout their shame in the ears of the or the reputation arising from deeds of robbery there are,

'Merchants, who for Satan's aid Would make him partner in their trade, Hang out their signs with goodly show Inscribed with, 'Beelzebub, & Co.''

Our country friends will now understand the true cause of the zeal and energy manifested by the anabolition influences of Philadelphia. They will be able to estimate rightly the vaunted patriotism Their love of the Union should be interpreted. amalgamators. Their jealousy for the honor of cial speculation:-the result of mercantile fore-SHAME upon this vile bartering gold !- this sacrifice of principle to the sordid lence, and trusting that an indiscriminating and base spirit of Gain. If this course of conduct is to be followed up;—if it has been settled upon 'Change,' that the rights and property of such free-born Philadelphians as believe in the Declaration of Independence are to be offered up happier application,—it is the wolf, clothing its property of the property of of commerce and manufactures,—the sooner it is known the better. The honest and upright would be an easy matter, if there were room, to the Morrises, the Pembertons, the Ralstons, and teeth are constantly appearing from under his the Coateses, of past time will look about them stolen garb of meckness,—but I forbear, with a for a place of residence where life and property single extract from a speech of Mr. Garland of will be secure from that robber-spirit of Gain Virginia-a most atrocious, raving-mad speech which has thrown aside alike the restraints of in other parts,-but I quote it here just to show the requirements of law.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

CHELSEA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

christians, and as such, friendly to the cause of abolition, associated themselves for the purpose of supplying a desideratum in this place. They had already rejoiced in the establishment of a Temperance Society, but they elt that there was still a farther duty to be performed—
a still greater want to be supplied, viz: the admission of others to the privileges which they themselves enjoyed, and the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their own principles of freedom to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their own principles of freedom to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to their fellow-men to the extension of the uninterrupted exercise to th of their own principles of freedom to their tellow-men in every part of the world. With this impression they hailed the annunciation of the 1st of August as an epoch in the history of total emancipation that ought not to be passed by,—as an anniversary which ought to be be passed by,—as an anniversary which ought to be hardness of heart, and actual salety of another celebrated and commemorated by them in a manner more numerous class forbid their instruction in the standard of dignity alone elevate them to that standard of dignity 000 of our fellow-beings were to be absolved from a state of bondage and admitted to the enjoyment of that fostering care liberty for which they were intended by the laws of ly and religion to the fullest extent :- (how wonderful.) Nature and of Nature's God. The day required to be marked by this little society, and the society by the day. They therefore resolved to apply to the members of the Baptist church, for the use of their meeting-house on the occasion, and to take measures to have a suitable Address delivered in it, after which a regular society should be organized. To the honor of the members of the Baptist church, it is to be observed that they unanimously acceded to the request, and John W. Brown, lence; Mr. Garland comes from a slaveholding State. nously acceded to the request, and John W. Brown, lence; Mr. Garland comes from a slaveholding State Esq., of Lynn, an able and eloquent speaker, agreed to deliver the address. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lamb. This was followed by of legal knowledge?] What then is to be done? Are

Mr. Brown, already a legislator, deserves, we should and more than enough for this point. say, to be 'a ruler in Israel.'

xercises concluded with an appropriate hymn.

fficers appointed. President-Dr. C. Chase.

Vice-Presidents-Rev. Mr. Lamb, William Perkins. Directors-A. L. Haskell, Geo. Clark, Albert Norton. aron Blake, Ebenezer Currier.

Treasurer-Isaac Elwell. Recording Secretary-Charles P. Bosson. Corresponding Secretary-James Amos.

Thus has started into being, another society, which destined, we hope, to 'grow with our growth and rengthen with our strength.' Chelsea, it may be ob- ed itself! served, is generally speaking, a boly place. It is stained with no crime, but characterized by much that is ood amongst its citizens. Not a breath but that of mpathy was uttered during the whole proceedings. om this auspicious beginning, the society augur well of the success of their future efforts, having every re-

MEDICINE FOR SLAVES. The following fact ought to

more generally known. A slave-driver in Richmond, some time since, sent s colored boy, Eugenio, to a Physician for medical adthe spasms of which were terrible. After a due examnation of the case, the Doctor sent to the slaveholder this prescription.

ounces of hoe-cake. This dose to be repeated every twenty-fours hours; with good spring water, quant.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. DEAR SIR: I have just risen from the perusal

he dining halls of the Louisiana cane and cot-on-growers, as a precious specimen of Northern have ever brought against it. 'Out of thine own meanness and cupidity;—as a proof that Phila-delphia manufacturers and merchants are selling Well might David M. Reese say, that the aims Well might David M. Reese say, that ' the aims and purposes of this society are unchanged and unchangeable.' They are ;-and so is the heart-From heaven; for even in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,

ming:—and so too is the lying and ferroious. ning; -and so too is the lying and ferocious spirit of misrepresentation and abuse with which it has ever borne itself towards abolitionists. I have a word to say on each of these two points, and I shall be done. 1st. then, the Colonization ly hope the advertisers whose names appear on Society writes on its whole front,-and Mr. outhern Business Card,' will exculpate Clay, its President, declares it with perfect coolness and self-complacency,—as if it were a p e presented to the public. If they cannot do that its object is to effect an entire separation -if they have deliberately determined to of the two races;'-and eventually to bring all avail themselves of the slavery excitement to the powers of the States and the general government to bear upon and carry out this great idea. Now, not to speak of the impossibility of they themselves lacked courage to undertake,— this wicked project, owing to the endless commingling of the blood and distinctive features of the two races, which the lust and avarice slaveholders themselves already have produced. -is it not apparent what a deadly spirit of hospublic—and contend with felons and plunderers tility to the whole colored people, is breathed in the very annunciation of such a purpose! I and arson,—why what does it, prove, but that, know there is a great deal of talk about benevo now, as in the days of the author of McFingal, lance to the peer and despised. African and one lence to the poor and despised African, and of the cruel prejudices that weigh him down in this land of the free. (O, the hypocrisy! for who does more than this society to justify and to foster these prejudices?) I know the preences to ardent love for the colored man .- but I know also that the practical language of the whole treatment which he receives from that Society,-nay, the obvious, actual meaning of of our opponents; who talked so pathetically of ble dog.—you contemptible creature, whose their great and avowed idea, is- You misera Southern interests, while they meant their own. very touch is contamination,—get out of my Their love of the Union should be interpreted, love for their pockets. Their horror of amalgabut in my presence. It is at best but the mation, dread of losing the custom of Southern nevolence which uncle Toby manifested for the the city, a concern for their Southern trade; thy head,—the world is wide enough for me Their pious fear of 'dividing the church,' anxi-and thee.'—This is the amount of the American fly-'Go, poor devil, I would not hurt a hair of ety to divide with Southern slave-holders the Colonization Society's benevolence,—and who gains of oppression. The hypocrisy is manifest. The secret is out. The Pennsylvania when displayed to a fly,—it is, when applied by the rich and the honored, and the prosperous, to ern trade—a 'business transaction'—a commer- the poor, the despised, and the outcast,—but an indulgence to their own unworthy pride and east and prudent calculation of profit. Shame, self-exalting spirit; it is but selfishness writing of humanity for on its forehead the beautiful name of benevoand base spirit of Gain. If this course of con-community will look only at the name and not on the altar of Southern Slavery, for the benefit self in the robe, and hoping to get credit for the all who retain any thing of the character of show how in this pamphlet, the wolf's head and onscience, the obligations of citizenship, and you the wolf's head peering out from its saintly coverture. Mr. President, the professed object of this Society is

to colonize the free people of color on the continent of Africa. \* \* \* This scheme demands the ardent, the energetic support of the people of the North and the South, whether we consider it as addressed to their in-At the benevolent suggestion of Andrew L. Haskell, terst, their patriotism, or their benevolent few individuals in Chelsea, known to be sincered. As addressed to their interest, it proposes to remove class of nonulation from among us, which from its d operly attaches to man,—to a land where under the stering care of the society, they may enjoy life, liberhymn adapted to the occasion, by the choir.

The Address of Mr. Brown, occupied upwards of two ours in the delivery, and was listened to with profound scalping-knife? Humanity says no.'

Are they to be sent among the merciless savages of the West—there to be destroyed by the tomahawk and ours in the delivery, and was listened to with profound

ttention on the part of a very numerous auditory. It Ah! those merciless savages,-will they not. was able, argumentative and highly eloquent. It man- Mr. Editor, for their humane treatment of the ifested a thorough acquaintance with the subject in all poor slaves who have fled to them for refuge, its details, and was marked throughout by a profound rise in judgement against slaveholders and coloense of humanity and religion. With these principles, nizationists, and condemn them? But enough

II. To show that the malignant spirit of mis-The Rev. Mr. Fish pronounced a blessing, and the representation and abuse of abolitionists is no less active in the bosom of that society than it The society was next organized under the title of has ever been, -one or two extracts may be sufthe Chelsea Anti-Slavery Society,' and the following ficient. Hear first Mr. Clay, the President, cool. plausible, sophistical—to apply to his remarks no harsher epithets. Hear him and mark him and hold on upon his words, until you get another extract presently from Mr. Garland.

The Society attacks no person and no association. It either assails those who believe slavery a blessing, nor those who believe it to be a great curse, and seek its in mediate extirpation! It pursues the even tenor of its way, appealing to the understanding, to the humanity, and to the religion of an enlightened community. It had hoped to escape unmerited reproaches and unjufiable attacks :- but it has not .- and it has only defend-

O, the meekness, Mr. Editor, of this much abused Colonization Society! see now in what admirable keeping is the speech of Mr. Garland. 'I have but little to say, Mr. President, in relation to the fanatical, lawless crew, -[no abuse here,] styled ab idence, and trusting in the merits of him, who at his speedy coming will 'give liberty to the captive, unloose the doors of the prison-bouse, and set the prisoner free.' it is speedy coming the doors of the prison-bouse, and set the prisoner free.' it is the constitution, and every principle of international law,—in violation of the laws of God and man! To them I have only to say that we have no fears;—we bid them a stern definee; they may rage, they may storm, but we defy'them. [Pretty well, for an institution that attacks no person, and no association! But hear further;] whenever they [the ubolitionists] shall choose to abandon the protection of the State institutions and laws which now give them impunity;—whenever they shall choose to describe their warfers upon prager aided by vice. The youth was constantly afflicted with cholic, shall choose to drop their warfare upon paper, aided by the misguided and deluded support of priest-ridder women, and children, and transfer their operations among as;—whenever they shall pass the line of the his prescription.

Susquehanna, and plant their footsteps on auuthern soil.

To be administered immediately—one new suit of I stand pledged to God, to the country, and to the world, Also, twenty-four ounces of bacon and twenty-four bunces of hoe-cake. This dose to be repeated every wenty-fours hours; with good spring water, quant.

N. B. The bay was cured. The slave-master ways,

These are taxvible words. I hope we repeated every will be vair.

These are taxvible words. I hope we repeated with the will be vair.

that good clothing, bacon, hoe-cake, and work, are cheaper than the cholic and debility!

These are terrible words; I hope we may not be annihilated! To men of peace, and who These are terrible words; I hope we may not

know the peaceful principles and purposes of

1. H. G. 1209h

abolitionists, language like this has a strange and ludicrous air. It is more like the ravings of lunacy, than the talk of a man in his senses One might imagine it the demoniac cry of the spirit of slavery, 'Art thou come to torinent us before the time?' The speech evidently indibefore the time? The speech evidently much cates a sincere belief that the Abolitionists are aiming at physical force to carry forward their enterprise;—and I am inclined to think that many other slaveholders and Southern Coloni-yes, because you fear the people. You dare not say yes, because you fear the people. You dare not say yes, because you fear the people. You dare not say yes, because you fear the people. zationists actually do labor under that delusion! no, because

They love this darkness, their conscience finds seph Tracy, Ed. N. Y. Observer. a hiding-place in it, and they work themselves
up to frenzy,—to fight a man of straw,—the mere creation of their fears. It may be said 'dare not answer' it in the affirmative, because we that the society should not be answerable for 'fear the people'—in other words, because we are then are we to think of them when they could manity, does he ask the question? Is it because he sit still and listen to such ranting, railing accu- would wring out of us, under the influence of our fears, act it, -yea, by their silence confirming and at- reason and conscience? Does he think us base enough esting the atrocious lie?

cated to such infamous things.

R. F. W. I have said enough.

CHARACTER OF THE AFRICAN.

of July, by CLAUDIUS BRADFORD.

Read the newspaper, established by our colored breth- tence, to imbrue their hands in his blood, some pers ry school for colored children, and see it its order and as a vile assassin, and treated accordingly? reficiency do not knock loudly at your hearts in favor of namediate emancipation. One of the most intelligent have judged correctly in making this assertion; does it

arship and lady-like behavior, I ever had. Such, too, it must be recollected, is the result of merely petting Washington when his ingenuity could no longuating one generation. What might not be expected common sense doctrine, that slaveholding is man-stealin upon it the full light of education and christianity? Who can tell what might be the result, what orators, poets and statesmen may yet adorn the African history,

of the world? While on this subject, I may mention that nothing

But we shall not answer a question put to us for
ever affected my mind more deeply, gave the lie
such a diabolical purpose. If Mr. Tracy wishes to their favor and volumes in favor of the final triumph of to 1818, that ' Stealers of men are all those wh their cause.

But leaving a priori considerations out of the quesn devout thanksgiving Contrast this with the conduct of many of their drivers, tinguished individual, that to commit THEFT or and then consider whether they are fitted for emancipation, and which most deserve the chain, they, or their as to commit fornication in one instance;

When John Randolph, the American orator, Senator and slaveholder, travelled in England, and was twitted and that 'to hold a man in a state of slavery, who has are afraid to let go.' Had he lived to this time, and ING.' read Thome and Kimball's Journal, he would have known that this was an idle fear, that it is the wolf who has got hold of the lamb, and will have to let go.

### CALL FOR ANOTHER BRITISH PHILAN-THROPIST.

BRO. JOHNSON: I observed in a late number of the 1791. Liberator, an article from the Friend of Man, proposing that those eminent philanthropists, and eloquent advo- correct? 'You dare not say no,' for you are conscious STUART, be invited again to visit this country, which 'You dare not say yes, because it would spoil your arhe voice of one man, in welcoming them to our shores. leave you to creep out at the best hole you can find. My object, in the present communication, is to propose hat the invitation be extended to another individual. whose character and services need only to be known to whom Wm. Lloyd Garrison in his address delivered at New York on the 1st inst., says, he is 'unsurpassed in his munificence, in his spirit of investigation, in his address. A Unit of the Presbyterian church in St. Louis, —N. Y. Observer. corrence of cruelty, and in his efforts for the complete xtinction of West India slavery-yet living in the freshness of manhood, one of the world's loveliest ornadies to collect information, and since his return to England, has been one of the most efficient, devoted, and Mark the result! He has now lent his influence to forth, then, for George Thompson, Charles STUART, and Joseph Sturge!!!

# ANOTHER RESPONSE.

COVENTRY, R. I. 8th Mo. 13, 1838. sent to the editor of the Liberator for publication.

made by brother Johnson in the Liberator of the 27th ult., viz. that the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery-Society be requested, on behalf of the abolitionists of the United States, to invite Charles Stuart and George Thompson to return to this country, and that we would haif with delight, the re-uppearance of those noble philanthropists and devoted friends of the slave upon our shore.

Stuart and George Thompson to return to this country, and that we would hail with delight, the re-appearance of those noble philanthropists and devoted friends of the slave upon our shore.

New Bedford, Mass. Aug. 9th, 1838.

Great excitement prevails here owing to the arrest of Mr. Thomas Lewis, of this place, by Mr. David Ruggles of the New York Committee of Vigilance Ruggles has charged him with kidnapping three negro boys, who, by the assistance of Captain Wilson of the steamboat New Castle, he bas sold to slavery. L. was ordered to find bail in \$5000, in want of which he was lodged in gaol.—Jour. of Com.

A man of Com.

A part and George Thompson to return to this country, and that city, says:

A handbill giving the intelligence which the papers are afraid to publish, was circulated much attention. A large portion of its readers, if we might judge from their comments upon it, had never heard before of West India emancipation. One honest citizen expressed is learn that the emancipation. One honest citizen expressed the West India emancipation. One honest citizen expressed is learn that the emancipation of the State.

We forgot to mention last week that a similar hand-overrun the State.

We forgot to mention last week that a similar hand-overrun the state. Some read it in silence, and some expressed themselves highly gratified with its contents, while

ty, Miss. for endeavoring to entice negroes away.

### BOSTON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1838.

OLIVER JOHNSON, EDITOR PRO TEM.

MR. TRACY'S CHALLENGE. Mr. Whittier, and Mr. Johnson,-was George Washit would spoil your arguments .- Rev. Jo

that. Its officers, - its north- afraid of being lynched; thereby admitting that such David M. Reese and all, know better. an answer would be very likely to expose us to the The Society knows better, it is true. What vengeance of a mob. Why, then, in the name of husations as that, and not say one word to counter- what he can never hope to obtain by an appeal to our to renounce our principles rather than jeopard ou I had marked other passages,—particularly lives? Or does he wish to render us more obnoxious one from a waspish and mendacious speech of than we now are to bloody-minded and savage men, the said David M. Reese. But they would appear and furnish hired assassins with a plausible pretext for pear more appropriately in your columns dedi- murdering us? Is not the question, whether slaveholding is man-stealing, a tangible one by itself? Or if the principle must be tested by applying it to an individual case, cannot examples enough be found among the generation of slaveholders now on the stage? Why etract from an address delivered at Westford on the 4th introduce the name of Washington, for the fiend-like purpose of compelling us, under the terrors of lynch-There is one thing, it seems to me, which has not law, either to abjure our honest principles, or by exeen sufficiently considered, and that is the moral and pressing them, goad into uncontrolable madness and ntellectual character of the black, and his consequent fury the spirit of revenge and murder which is rife in timess for immediate emancipation. His patience, the country? Dr. Beecher has declared that all duelforbearance and long-suffering, his strong attachments ists are murderers. Suppose the avowal of that opinand general fidelity, are distinguishing characteristics, ion had produced effects similar to those which have and are, no doubt, one reason why he has been so long resulted from the promulgation of the doctrine that all oppressed with impunity. His sensibility to music, that 'tamer of the human breast,' is proverbial. Nor, er's life was sought by duelists and their apologists for so far as the experiment has been made, have his intel. this fearless expression of an important truth; and that ctual powers belied the most sanguine expectations. while he was surrounded with men, ready on any preren, called 'the Colored American,' and see if it does should step forth in the presence of his enemies and not compare, both in a moral and literary point of view ask him whether he 'dared' to say that Alexander with the best among us. Look at the Republic of Hai- Hamilton, or some other distinguished individual, who i, shaming our own, in the exhibition of a people's ca- had rendered important services to his country, was a acity to govern themselves. Visit the Boston prima. murderer? Would not such an individual be regarded

We 'dare not' answer it! Suppose Mr. Tracy to en I ever conversed with, was father Paul, and one of follow that all slaveholders are not robbers and menthe best scholars I ever had in the French language stealers, because for fear of being mobbed, we will not vas a young man in his house, who is now, I hope, one apply these epithets in a wanton and unnecessary manof the literary lights of Haiti. Among the officers of ner, to Washington? Would it follow that the Pope the female Anti-Slavery Convention which lately met is not a usurper and a tyrant, because Mr. Tracy at Philadelphia, I am happy to find the name of Susan would not dare to say so where the declaration could PAUL, daughter of the colored minister just mentioned, do no good and only expose him to the tortures of the one of my old scholars, and one of the best, both in scholars, and the best of the best o The truth is, that Mr. Tracy raised the question res-

It is a well known fact among philosophers and observing. It was a base attempt to escape the force of logic ers of human nature, that in educating a man, you educate his grandson, you educate his whole posterity, you ple. Such eraft would better befit a demagogue on pave the way for his future indefinite advancement, you the eve of an election, than a minister of the gospel and create an hereditary predisposition, which is confirmed, the editor of a religious paper, in a grave and imporas far as it is cultivated, in each successive general tant discussion. The Scribes and Pharisees, when on, till it results in what is called that genius and they could neither refute nor resist the doctrines of the spontaneous talent which we sometimes see run in Savior, endeavored to entrap him in his words—to families, and which is said to be born with them. What, therefore, with the acknowledged native talents him to the vengeance of the people. Mr. Tracy, findof the black, might we not expect from following up this principle, from lifting off his head and heart the lowing their example. It would doubtless gratify him load of prejudice which has weighed him down for exceedingly to have abolitionists apply the epithets ages, from clearing up the soil of his mind, and letting 'robber' and 'man-stealer' to Washington, that he might thereby have 'whereof to accuse' them before the court of Judge Lnch! Then, if he could not refute their doctrine, he might at least do what would suit and 'shed their redecming radiance round the evening him quite as well, 'overwhelm them with public indigna-

to the falsehoods of their enemies, and the pretend. discuss the question whether slaveholding is man-steal ed cause of the Philadelphia riot more completely than ing, let him step forth like an honest man, and a fair the mild, modest, decorous and vet earnest and intelli- controversialist, and meet it in the light of common gent appearance and behavior of the colored people who sense and upon its merits. Our doctrine is a plain attended the late anniversary meetings of the A. S. one, and if false, may be very easily refuted. We say, Convention in Boston. That alone spoke volumes in in the language of the Presbyterian Church, previous off slaves or freemen, and KEFP, sell or buy them. We believe also, with President Edwards, that 'They on, look at where they have been emancipated. Look [the slaves] have the same right to freedom, which at the whole kneeling population of the island of Anti- they have to their property or to their lives. Theregua! Hear the pæn, like a steam of sweet incense of fore to enslave them is as really and IN THE SAME nusic, stealing up to heaven from that vast multitude, SENSE wrong, as to STEAL from tlem, to ROB, or to murder them.' We also believe with the ROBBERY every day of a man's life, is as great a sin STEAL a man or ROB him of his liberty is a greater sin than to steal his property, or to take it by violence; with American slavery, and the part he had in it, he a right to his liberty, is to be every day guilty of replied, 'We have got the wolf by the mouth, and ROBBING him of his liberty, or of MAN-STEAL-

This is our doctrine, and Mr. Tracy is welcome to draw from it whatever inference he pleases respecting our opinion of Washington. If he says that according to it that distinguished individual was a 'robber and man-stealer,' very well; but let him remember that it was the doctrine of President Edwards as long ago as

Mr. Tracy-is the doctrine of President Edwards ates of emancipation, George Thompson and Charles that you could not stand on that ground an instant. proposition was responded to by thee. I have no doubt guments,' and enable us to turn your weapons against nat the abolitionists of America would unite, as with yourself. You are cornered, and in this dilemma we

# REV. ARTEMAS BULLARD.

Installation .- On Wednesday evening, June 27th ensure a cordial response to this suggestion, and of agreeably to the order of the Presbytery of St. Louis,

Mr. Bullard was formerly Secretary of the Massachu-

setts Sabbath School Union, and is well known among the orthodox churches in this State. He went to the nents, and most useful of mankind.' This individual South, we believe, as an agent of the American Board, JOSEPH STURGE. He went out to the West In- to get those who are making heathen by system at home, to give money to convert the heathen abroad ndefatigable laborers in the cause. Let the call go sustain slavery by becoming the pastor of a slaveholding church! and that too in the very city from which Lovejoy was driven by an inforiated and bloody populace, for the crime of remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them.' Mr. Bullard is a recreant New Englander, to whom may be applied the declara-BRO. JOHNSON: At the annual meeting of the Kent tion of scripture- When thou sawest a thief, then thou County Female Anti-Slavery Society, held on the ninth consentedest with him, and hast become a partaker inst., the following resolution was presented and unan- with adulterers.' Such men will find New England nously adopted, and a motion made that the same be too hot for them before long, and if they persist in giving countenance to the vilest system of slavery beneath Thy friend, MARY ANN PECK. the sun, it will be at the expense of their reputation for

Lynching. A man named John Miles, who hails others vented their rage in oaths and curses, and let Cincinnati, received 200 lashes in Adams coun. fall from their polluted lips the most vulgar denunciations of the 'niggers.'

TESTIMONY OF A REPENTANT SLAVE HOLDER.

The last Friend of Man contains a letter from ster of the gospel in Illinois, enclosing the mportant testimony respecting slavery, and nce of certain ecclesiastical bodies and pseu presses at the North, from a man of liber who has resided in North Carolina forty who, having been brought to repentance anti slavery publications, has determined slaves to Gerrit Smith, where they can be see the fangs of the kidnapper. Here is a case ows the legitimate influence of anti-sla ples and measures upon the conscience of an slaveholder. What will be said of the those who tell us that we cannot reach nd that we are putting back the cause of a r, of the resolutions of the Connecticut Giation, and of the course pursued by the bserver! Let the Stuarts, the Fisks, the 1 Tracys, and their co-apologists for slavery Here is something for their special benefit I have resided in North Carolina more

I have resided in North Carolina is years, and been intimately acquaining and I can scarcely even think of its of shedding tears. It causes me excession of my own poor slaves, for whom I been trying to find a free home. It equal astonishment and horror to hear make light of slavery. Had they see much of it as I, they could not thus in lous to the deepest woes and degradan and dead both to the religion and pla gospel. But many of them are the But many of them rdest-hearted tyrants of the s. yrants would not, on any account, he or even apologise for slavery in an This would be bad policy with the that Gerrit Swith should understo-ter than most of the northern is remark on a certain occa aughing in their sleeves to think most of the people at the North in reer of slavery. Well did Mr. Smith on enslave any laboring while THE NORTH, THE FABRIC OF FALL AT ONCE. And of all the EFF ic bodies at the North to SUSTAIN CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSOCIAMADE THE BEST ONE. I have no hing SO WELL CONSTRUCTED line, as their resolutions of June, 1836. 7
tain. y could not have asked any thing more EF ain. y could not have usued any tring more Exist of all northern periodicals. (C the N) OBSERVER' must have the PREFERE. EFFICIENT SUPPORT of slavery. but it does more than all things combi-ful system alive. It is just the succe irs, which operates as a charm. Entre s harping upon the 'religious privile the slaves of the South. And not alse and injurious (to the ca gion,) as the impression it gives on the what I know when I speak in relation have been intimately acquainted with portunities of slaves-in the cone sermons which are preached anly affirm, that, during the farty year d observation in this line, I never heard ese sermons, but what was taken up with and duties of slaves to their masters sermon to slaves but what made also he slaves, the fundamental and supreme leading candid and intelligent man can de

Again: it is wonderful how the creduler orth is subjected to imposition in regar-ceatment of slaves. For myself I can cl arent contradictions found in writers who dat, or visited the South. The 'majoring olders,' say some, 'treat their slave low this may be true in certain Su This is the truth in many such es ere may be thirty men who may h piece, and that a ho neighborhood may have a hundred slaves; hands, half-fed, worked excessively, and why cruelly. This is what I have often seen. It case, to show the awful influence of slavery master, I will mention a Presbyterian elder, esteemed one of the best men in the region—a master. I was called to his death-bed to writ He had what was considered a favorite hous a female. After all other things were disposeder paused, as if in doubt what to do with entertained meaning expectations of hearing naster severe enough for her.' Shall I so he dying elder and his So were members of aviour's dving love from the former

CONVENTION OFFERION IN KENTUCKY. We have er cherished more than a faint hope that the tempt to call a Convention in Kentucky to amend Constitution of that State would prove su he first trial The influence of Mr to be against the measure, and the prej o be overcome are very extensive and power find in the Emancipator, however, the two paragraphs from Kentucky papers, from which em that the case is not a hopeless one. God p he measure may succeed, but whether it does or great good will result from the discussion of a

The Warsaw Patriot of July 28, has the follow

the Constitution, within the last five or sil have brightened beyond all expectation. Sever nave brightened beyond all expectation, ential papers have come out in favor of it, ect now excites general interest oil or The Commonwealth, which a few weeks a ed the Convention question dead and barie become alarmed, and the last number is oud and long, and again sounds the aboli n order to deter the people from their interest luty; but it won't take this time. You have the people in the spring with the duty; but it see through your designs, and the bail is now back, gathering strength and force as it roaning of the aristocratic editor of the Communist cheering to us, and to conventionists every take courage, friends—be active and viginal soils, and all will be well.

The Covington Free Press says:

One of the Lexington papers opposed to a Conv ays, 'it will be much mistaken if ten countes in State give a majority in favor of it. We hat paper what the old woman said to the plant paper what the old woman said to the plant paper with her bit was shaming her for quarrelling with her minding her at the time that man and with flesh. 'Lord, parson,' said she, 'if you with by here some of these days when we are

by here some of these days when we are many sould think there are more than treatly of us. We predict that 'more than twenty' counties as of the Kentucky river will go for a Conventionar own county 'the Campbells are coming' will receive the country of the Campbells are coming' will weeping majority.

# A DILEMMA.

We have frequently heard that ourself i We have frequently heard that ourselvery was making the Advocate a 'red hot abolitions'. We heard so this morning; and in a termin comes a subscriber and 'wants his part to Why? Because he is an abolitionis, and don't do its duty to the good cause of abolitions complained of for being an abolitionis type. ionist by another, and so on without of izationist by another, and so the work of the control with the we will say us Dr. Baldwin did, when p candidate in Boston, and after some disse expressed with his services. (Pil try to don's Advocate, published at Portland, Me.

This is really a pretty predicament for a rel for to find himself in at this time of day! Just however, of all those prudent, judicious reform want to suit both sides, or to please one offending the other. Has not the editor of the sagacity enough to see that he is trumpeting disgrace? What would be think of an edite? tist paper who should complain that he could fy his readers whether he was in favor of imp sprinkling? Would he not say that such an ust be a miserable trimmer, like the character de ed by Pollok, whose constant aim it was to get all both saints and sinners,

'Changing his garb unseen, a good report. For shame, Mr. Advocate !- cease your alter nit both sides in this great controversy between and falsehood, light and darkness. Show yo man by displaying your true colors, and then you no longer complain of being misunderstood.

NTANT SLAVE.

s a letter from a min losing the following lavery, and the infl s and pseudo-religions of liberal education ermined to send can be secure for ot reach the Sour repentant slaveholi cticut General Asse

e of slavery upon terian elder, who w who can tell my Shall I say that both members of the same ving the emblems of a

TUCKY. We have nev int hope that the at entucky to amend the d prove suce Mr. Clay is understoo the prejudices and fears ve and powerful. We ver, the two following ers, from which it would ess one. God grant tha whether it does or no discussion of it.

Convention to amend ast five or six weeks ctation. Several influ-avor of it, and the subest all over the Sta est all over the State.

A weeks ago, proclaimand buried, has again
number utters grant,
the abolition humber,
their interest and ther
ne. You humbugged
te ditty; but they now
the ball is now rolling
ee as it proceeds. The
r of the Commenwealth
tionists every where,
e and vigilant at the

posed to a Convention, if ten counties in the of it. We will say to said to the parson, who with her husland, ren and wife were ten if you will cone a long a we are fairly at it. menty of us! Α.

A.

r ourself in particular, hot abolitionist paper, in a few minutes, in a few minutes, in s. his paper storped ionist, and our Japer of abolition. We are itensity by one, a colorabout end. It is rather than the colorabout end. It is rather than preaching as a net dissatisfaction visity to do better. — Zing, Me.

nent for a religious clof day ! Just the fate, icious reformers, who editor of the Advocate s trumpeting his own of an editor of a Bap-hat be could not satisfavor of immersion of that such an editor the character des it was to get amena

a good report." ease your aitempts oversy between u ss. Show you rs, and then you will inderstood.

GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND! PLIBABILITY OF THE ABOLITION OF THE APPRENTICESHIP

IN THE CHOWN COLONIES! the steam-ship 'Great Western,' lately arrived at York, we have cheering intelligence from Eng-In the House of Lords, on the 16th of July, Lord am brought forward his motion for the abolition by a the Crown Colonies. After congratulating louse on the glorious intelligence received from the of Colonies, he proceeded in a very earnest manarge the importance of abolishing the last remains of in the islands under the immediate control of

en in council. or of legislature of their own, and that those lees had already taken the matter in hand. He

so the news which had been received from in a few days after the pre was every expectation that they (Hear, hear.) With re consideration on the day after the ne same description as had been enacted other colonies which had been enumerto St. Lucia, the information he wed to-day was, that the Gov ) had received to-day was, that the Gov-maler the authority sent him from home, same course, and no doubt was entertain-dae. (Hear, hear.) The same authority is to the authorities of Guiana, conveyed agest terms. He would not trouble the he letter, but though to-day he had official communication on the subject, still a private communication from a source last be questioned, which stated that no but that by the court of policy the meas Under these circumstances agination all probability the work was com-the powers of these colonies was perfect; r, that it was more than possible that all a colonies had accomplished the same acts Inoritius, he could only say, that there had instruction or authority would be there and acted upon as it had been elsewhere. In an colonies, the information he had received but that two of the three had accomplished m, and that the third was not very adoping the same course. Thus, he conceiv-he question had been satisfactorily settled, and he painful alternative suggested by his noble as franct. In fact, when the House met again, abt but that the complete and unqualified apprenticeship would take place.

GEY, JACKSON'S LETTER. It will be recollected that In Adams, in the course of his late speech, produced Wm. S. Fulton at that time Secretary of Arkansas object of which was to instruct the latter to collect rmation respecting the movements of Gen Houston ence to the conquest of Texas. As no copy of letter could be found in the Department of State, dams inferred that it was never sent. Mr. How Chargen of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in examinstances, addressed a note to Mr. Fulton, sea member of the United States Senate, asking him her he had ever received it : to which the latter re-

SENATE CHAMBER, JULY 7, 1838. to I have this moment received yours of this date, for answer have the honor to state that the original r, a copy of which you have submitted to my in-

gived by me some time in the mo The original letter is now with my in Arkansas, and on my return it is blook for it, and either send it to the out, or bring it with me on my return From my recollection of the contents of next fall. From my recollection of the contents of tter, I teel satisfied that the enclosed is a true

as was a matter strictly confidential, and all my Resonant under it were secret, Taler my instructions, I diligently made the inqui-sequired, and communicated the result to the Pres-nt I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. FULTON.

The letter was communicated to Mr. Adams by Rob-Mayo, a clerk in the War Department, who has been nosed from his office as a punishment for the deed. a publishing a series of letters in the National Ingencer, explanatory of his conduct, which he says a seewed the sanction of Mr. Adams. He states the has long been employed, while a clerk, in writback for publication, giving a history of the secret mes of the Department for the last eight years. at a revelation of fraud and treachery on the part of referement toward that of Mexico, would such a a dimpurtially executed, present!

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE OBSERVER IS INthat we have no inclination to discuss with theological opinions of Elias Hicks. Our reat of all the heresies which have ever crept Sciety of Friends in this country, none is so was as that which leads too many of its members but ears at the cry of the poor,' was founded and implicit belief of the diving declaration religion and undefiled before God and the s this, To visit the fatherless and widows in fliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the

Our Saviour's mode of trying men for heresy

different from that which prevails among me cologians. He says, By their fruits ve shall And in the account which he gives us of the of the last great day, 'when the Son of man me in his glory,' and ' before him shall be gathnations, he declares that he will say to those left hand, 'Depart ye cursed,' not because they iled to embrace a particular cr.ed, but because e his own solemn language,) 'I was an hungered for gave me no meat : I was thirsty, and ye gave drinks naked, and ye clothed me not : sick, and phson, and ye visited me not,' 'Inasmuch as ye and to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye a not to me.' We still think (with all due deferto the Rev. Editor of the Observer,) that the herthus condemned by Jesus Christ, and which exists a fearful extent not only among the Friends, but of all the corpulent, gouty sects of the present day, most permicious that could be conceived of. If here is any thing that 'sweeps away the whole fabric anstranty, foundation and all,' it is this. We agree with the Observer in thinking, that in the yeighth year of the nineteenth century, it 'is only of the judgment which leads the professed folers of Christ to ' stop their ears at the cry of the The 'judgment' would not thus err, if the heart

RETERIOR SYMPATOR. The Emancipator states, at of the 14 established daily papers published in New ork on the first of August, only one alluded to the man-pation on that day of 600,000 slaves in the West es, and that one was the Journal of Commerce, se thrilling annunciation, (occupying two lines!) we oped last week. In Philadelphia, says the Freeman, were silent, with the exception of the United States We find on examination, that eight of the daipapers published in Boston contained no allusion to This number includes the whole, with the teephon of one or two penny papers, which we do not On the next subsequent day, however, the Advoare profished the following paragraph :

Vesterday Great Britain emancipated about 400,000 for slaves. Parliament gave liberty to the Colonial States to retain their slaves as apprentices for a years from August 1st, 1835. Three of the islands as them entirely free on that day. The other islands having seen how much better emancipation workshaving years, and gave their negroes freedom from yesterve their negroes freedom from yester-s now are hired by the planters, and ist dates, the island was represented as being far more tranquil than ever before.

MR. GARRISONS ADDRESS, which will be found in this | RELIGION AND POLITICS. We find in the Michigan preceding one. Be that as it may, the address will be will have great weight with a large class of people in pronounced an eloquent and soul-stirring production by New England.

tions respecting his religious views, which are so industriously circulated by narrow-minded sectarians. They
know that he is often represented as the implacable foe
of vital religion, and not unfrequently denounced as a
jacobin and an infidel. Nothing could more effect
accusations than this address. While it contains no
'creed of wondrous texture,' it is a reflection, as clear
as it is beautiful, of the genuine spirit of Christianity.
Who can have the hardihood to deny, after reading it,
that Mr. Garrison is a friend of our and undefiled religionation.

In was undered what was wrong in politics,
and secure the ascendency of truth and righteon. The did no more than he was bound to do as 2 min. More
of God. He was bound, under all circumstances to
take sides with God against a wicked world. If human legislation made encroachments upon the divine
government, he was under obligation to stand up in
his place, and lift up a voice of warning. Suppose,
said he, that the legislature should make a law, requirshould, in any other way contravene the divine command, should the minister of the gospel say nothing,
mand, should the minister of the gospel say nothing. that Mr. Garrison is a friend of pure and undefiled reli-gion—much more to denounce him as an infidel and a jacobin? We hope abolitionists will circulate it among such of their friends as may be prejudiced against him on account of the reports alluded to.

In a times expresses great surprise that the Evening was professed to registate in subordination to the au-star should make so 'absurd' and 'untrue' a declara-tion, withal a 'libel on the people of England,' besides U.-:er the government of our country, there was but being 'outrageous nonsense!' in saying that white and black people are seen arm in arm in London and in the dress circles of the theatre. We said so because it is true, and we in turn are amazinely surprised, that the Times should speak so decidedly and emphatically on a subject of which it positively knows nothing. It is common, quite common, to see these things in London, and also to see a handsome white woman with a black husband. We have nothing to say in favor of this usage, only so it is. We have ourselves seen four black gentlemen, elegantly diessed and with accomplished manners, occupying the front seat of the dress circle in a London theatre.

'Phariserism.' Rev. Leonard Withington of Newbury delivered an address before the Theological class of Dartmonth College, at the recent Commencement of that institution, of which the correspondent of the Na

tional Eagle says-

'It was a labored effort against the ultraism of the as to its real merit as a whole, there was none as to its originality, both in style and delivery. Full of keep Denunciations of 'Phariseeism' from such a quarter

mind one of the rogue who attempted to divert the atention of the crowd by crying 'stop thief!' The ruse es were any thing but 'ultra' reformers. They were your prudent, judicious men, the very personification of the self-styled 'conservatives' of the present lay. Like their modern representatives, they were istinguished for nothing so much as for their intense They crucified the Savior because he carried matters too far' and disturbed them in their sins.

f Vigilance of the Post office 'at Richmond, Va., has wo orbid the entrance of the Boston Recorder into that city! The editor asks in a tone of earnestness. Are Are they willing to surrender the 'Palladium of Liber-duty v.' for the privilege of holding their brethren in bond- ty to dispense. ed in obedience to the demands of that public sentiment which anti-slavery papers have created in the very speaking. eeth of its former influence,) are made an occasion for subjecting it to the lynch code, the editor suddenly beomes alarmed about the ' Palladium of Liberty!'

The Recorder may rest assured, that if its character n as well known in Richmond as it is here, the slaveholders would have felt very little objection to re- O. THE IMPUDENT MEDDLERS! We find the following gress of the cause to find that paper so far anti-slavery ment. the South! Can abolitionism be 'on the wane?'

GEORGE THOMPSON. We are rejoiced to learn by the following paragraph, which we copy from the Pennsylvania. Freeman, that this distinguished advocate of which have no bars for the sale of intoxicating drinks to emancipation is turning his thoughts towards the Unied States, and that there is a probability that he will have these evils. soon make his appearance among us. Friend Whitier says :

In a letter just received from this eloquent philan-

MUNIFICENT DONATION. On the first of Angust, the received by James G. Birney, from some person who hose to withhold his name. Wonder if the anti-slavey cause is 'on the wane!'

ond or even to cry at all against the system which ohibits marriage and the reading of the Bible, and athorizes the trafficking in immortal god-like men, as if hey were beasts-and who greatly admires the unflinch-

at the Mariboro' Chapel on the 1st of August; but the ditor was very careful not to say that the meeting almoded to was held by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

'Their fretful tempers wince at every touch, Society. In the language of the Recorder itself, as ap plied to another subject, we ask, 'Why is this? Is there a fear of displeasing certain leaders, who are in the hahit of charging' that society with being hostile to religion? If the Massachusetts Missionary or Temperance Society had held an important public meeting, ould the Recorder, in publishing the proceedings have spoken of it as 'a meeting,' without naming the society? For shame, Mr. Willis! Just hold up your head like a man, and say 'Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society!' If the proceedings of that society are worthy of your notice, let credit be given accordingly.

THE SOUTH UNDERSTANDS IT. While some of the cepy abolitionists in the Methodist church, are trying persuade themselves that the 'Plan of Pacification,' hich was adopted by the Maine Conference, involves no sacrifice of principle, the people of the south are sounding the note of triumph. We find the plan copied with approbation into the Ashboro' (N. C.) Citizen of expense of purity! he 3d inst. One thing, however, consoles us, and expense of purity! and thus effectually defeating the object of those v ho of 'peace,' how long before Dr. Fisk and his co-work-originated it. So much for trying to get peace while ers will be able to celebrate a final victory over its

paper, will speak for itself. We consider it the most Observer a sketch of a thrilling discourse, recently illing and valuable production that has emenated preached in Detroit, by Rev. EDWARD BEKKER, on the from his pen for a long time. It may be, however, that 'Reorganization of Society,' from which we take the in forming this opinion it is with us as it usually is with following sound observations on a topic of the highest ne half the people in the world, who invariably think importance, and which is exciting much attention at that the last thunder-storm was more sublime than any the present time. The opinions of President Beecher

all who read it. And what abolitionist will not read it? His fourth remark had respect to political action There is one hint which we will venture to throw out for the consideration of all who know Mr. Garrison's ministers, if they said anything about politics. He unwavering attachment to Christianity and who appreciate his boldness and fidelity in uttering important truth. They are not ignorant of the numerous misrepresentations respecting his religious views, which are so industriction, he was manifestly in the wrong. (1) But if he only outprocedure, and become an aspirant for political action. Who can have the hardihood to deny, after reading it, that Mr. Garrison is a friend of pure and undefiled reliberance in the state of the gospel say nothing because it was the law? Rather, should he not 'cry

Testimony of an Esemy. Many of our negro-hating republicans, who maintain that white and colored people never can live together in the same country on terms of equality, are not a little incredulous when told that 'color-phobin,' (which they say is 'an ordination of Providence!') has no existence in England, except as it is carried there from the United States. Let such listen to the testimony of Major Noah, editor of the N. Y. Evening Star, who is the volunteer-champion of 'southern institutions.'

The Times expresses great surprise that the Evening Star should make so 'absurd' and 'untrue' a declaration of God.

in saying that white and one instance of an organized and legalized subversion

that institution, of which the correspondent of the Na- only an elevating and renovating influence upon the

(1.) Has not a minister as good a right 'to play the day, or as he significantly termed it, Pharisecism, demagogue' as any body else? Are ministers alone Whatever difference of opinion there might have been required to keep themselves supported from the world? required to keep themselves 'unspotted from the world?' There is nothing more mischievous than the rule of society which makes is benerable in a layman to do that which a clergyman cannot do without disgracing originalty, both in style and lelivery. Full of keen success, merciless jokes, and happy illustrations, it was amusing and probably interesting to all. Grahamites, Temperance Advocates, Peacemen, Abolitionists, Moral Reformers, Democrats, and Missionary Laborers, all came in for their share of Phariseeism.' so for a minister .- Ed. Lib

> ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS. Among the nunerous invitations extended to the venerable Ex-President to join in the celebration of the first of August, was one from our friends in Utica, N. Y. In his letter to Messrs. Pritchett and Stuart, after assigning his advanced age and bodily infirmities as an apology for declining the invitation, he says:

Permit me to add that upon every subject connected with slavery, or its abolition, I feel an invincible repug-nance to speaking in public, otherwise than under the name to speaking in public, otherwise than nacer me impulse of irremissible duty. The public opinion of the country, North and Scuth, is so little in harmony with the sentiments at the bottom of my soul, that it would be impossible for me to address an assembly of my fellow citizens without uttering that which would shock the prejudices and pre-conceived opinions, and timorous sentimentality of multitudes—perhaps large conceives of my heavers. It has recently been my forhe people of Richmond willing to submit to a censor- majorities of my hearers. It has recently been my for the people of its month withing to submit to a cessor, imagines of my needs in succession, almost every day to a didress upon these subjects, a most unwilling auditionally the right of judging what they shall read? So long as anti-slavery papers alone were ex. teer, burdened with more than a year beyond the ordi luded from the mails, the Recorder was mum. But age to undertake. I pray you, therefore, to excuse me, age to undertake. I pray you, therefore, to excuse me as I shall be constrained henceforth to request of all as sociations and meetings assembled to hear public

> of your cause, by such means as it may suit the wise decrees of Providence to prepare and effectuate, I remain, sirs, your obedient friend and fellow citizen, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

eiving it. However, it is a cheering sign of the pro- paragraph going the rounds of the papers without com-

n its character as to render it an object of suspicion at the South! Can abolitionism be 'on the wane?'

The American Temperance Union have addressed a Circular to the Marine Insurance Companies, throughout the United States; calling upon them to make a marked difference in the rate of premium on steam bonts marked difference in the rate of prenature of a and steam vessels which permit no intoxicating drinks to be drunk by captains and crews on their voyage, and to be drunk by captains and crews on their voyage, and

What an impudent set of fellows these temperance folks are! The Temperance Union is almost as bad as the N. E. A. S. Convention! Will the Insurance In a letter just received from this eloquent philan, thropist, whose efforts in the cause of West India emancipation have elicited the applause and admiration of such men as Lord Brougham, and Daniel O'Connell and a host of the best and worthiest of the United Kingdom, he expresses the hope of soon meeting us face to face. May that hope be speedily fulfiled. There is a common wish among the abolitionists of the United States that he may once more visit us.

The letter just received from this eloquent philan, as the R. L. Companies submit to such dictation? Incorporated as the R. L. L. Companies submit to such dictation? Incorporated as the R. L. L. L. Companies submit to such dictation? up their time, without doing any part of that for which MUNIFICENT DONATION. On the first of Angust, the following note, with the liberal donation alluded to, was received by James G. Birney from some person who trol, or in any way prompt the action of ' insurance companies, they must first 'become members,' of those companies? Things are indeed coming to a pretty One who abhors the sham republicanism of a repub-c which holds nearly three millions of men, women, and children in slavery—who loathes from the lowest ad children in slavery—who loathes from the lowest peths of his soul the time-serving, pusillanimous and pregarded and their affairs thrown into confusion, by the purious christianity of churches which refuse to 'cry 'firebrands' of 'self-constituted' reformers!

HARD TO PLEASE. There never was a class of men so hard to please as the opponents of abolitionism. Opy were beasts—and who greatly admires the unflinchcourage and Christian integrity, and genuine repubnism of the American Anti Slavery Society, herewith
closes, on this glorious anniversary of British emanation, to the Treasurer of said Society, a gift of two
named dollars.

There is always something in the principles, the measures, or the men, that is not just right. They are very
named dollars. desirous of doing something to promote emancipation, THE BOSTON RECORDER of last week contained a long but alas! poor unfortunate souls! they can no more ditorial article, giving an account of 'a meeting' held suit themselves than they can be satisfied with what is

You always do too little or too much;
You speak with life, in hopes to entertain,
Your elevated voice goes through the brain;
You fall at once into a lower key,
That's worse—the dronepipe of an humble-bee.
They shake with cold—you stir the fire and strive. To make a blaze—that's roasting them alive. Serve them with venison, and they choose fresh fish With soal-that's just the sort they do not wish. They take what they at first professed to loathe, And in due time feed heartily on both; Yet still o'erclouded with a constant frown, They do not swallow, but they gulp it down, Your hope to please them, vain on every plan, Themselves should work that wonder if they can-Alas! their efforts double their distress They like yours little and their own still less; Thus always teazing others, always teazed, Their only pleasure is to be displeased.

THE FAUITS., We understand that Zion's Watch.

hat is, that the 'Plan of Pacification' is producing a Query-If abolitionism continues to 'wane' at this eneral and thorough agitation in the Methodist church, rate under the influence of persecution and false cries grave?

## 9 9 9 9 9 9 YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

place the ensuing autumn. All who have been nestness- 'That's a true bill.' It is the unanimous opinion of all who have tion! been consulted, that if held at all, it should meet in some COUNTRY TOWN rather than in Boston. Worcester has been named, and one individual has suggested, that inasmuch as former Conventions have been-held in the eastern part of the State, this should go as far west as Northampton. The question should be determined FORTHWITH, and in order to save the labor of an extensive private correspondence, it is presented in this public manner to the whole body of abolitionists in the State. All order man appearing to do about all the process, except in Boston. Worcester has been named, and and also those who are opposed to the measure, keeping it in the water pipe, which conducts it to the stomach, where the poor r.cipienis had to take charge of it themselves,—the passage not being capacious of the couple of the couple of the couple of the mouth. In truth, they had to do the main part of smalloring, without servants' help.

Little did we think when we beheld, that the spectations are the couple of the co quarters, of counting the ballots and declaring cled man who drank of our free streams, was the assa-

As there may be different opinions as to the place where the Convention should meet, in

long and very severe article on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's scheme of a southern confederacy, with the following significant remarks:

The truth is that the politics of the country, which for the ast twelve or fifteen years have depended in a great meas-re upon mere personal preferences and limited interests, are ow about to settle down, into a contest of principle.—A conon about to settle down, into a contest of principle,—A con-EST BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATICAL NOTIONS, THE INDUSTRY, AND CIVILIZATION OF THE NORTH, UPON THE ONE SIDE, AND THE ARISTOCRATICAL IDEAS, THE CONTEMPT FOR LABOR. THE "FATRIADORAL INSCRIPTIONS" OF THE EXTREME SOUTH UPON THE OTHER. This is a great and noble stringgle, such as will give a dignity to politics, which until very lead-ly, have been of late years too much a mere struggle between The prediction of the Atlas as to the turn which pol-

rics are about to take, is as cheering as its confession respecting the character of former political struggles is frank and truthful. That will be a day full of hope to po every friend of liberty, when the struggle between freelom and slavery is fairly begun, with the WHOLE NORTH arrayed in one solid phalanx on the one side, and the advocates of the 'patriarchal institution' on the other. It will indeed be 'a great and noble struggle, uch as will give a dignity to politics' unknown in our ountry at any former period. But what is bringing about this auspicious result? By whose means have the politicians of the country, (a portion of them at least.) been brought to acknowledge that great PRINCIleast,) been brought to acknowledge that great PRINCI-PLES alone can give 'dignity' to a contest between op-posing parties? We answer unhesitatingly, by means On the 11th of Sept. 'simultaneous meetings' are to be posing parties! We answer unnesticatingly, by means of THE ABOLITIONISTS. They have done it, not by organizing a political party on the basis of their cases the evils of our liquor laws and the remedy, and it can be presented by organizing a political party on the basis of their cases the evils of our liquor laws and the remedy, and it can be presented to a general positioning at the new rinciples, but by enlightening THE PEOPLE who compose the parties previously in existence—or, to use Empire State from being a partner in the manufacture of drunkards, paupers, maniaes and eriminals! They propose that 'some one efficient citizen, male of the free States with anti-slavery doctrines. If abolitionists had not forced the great principles of liberty upon the attention of politicians by arousing the particular town or district, and that the number of PEOPLE to a sense of their importance, do you think those be sufficient to cover the whole country. These

'The laughing-stock of devils and of men'y their attempts to make people believe that the anti-

DECLINE OF PREJUDICE IN JAMAICA. The editor of the amaica Royal Gazette, in an article of considerable ength on the present condition and prospects of that land, as affected by the act of emancipation, says: Of our social system, we believe we can congrate Of our social system, we believe we can congratu-ate our readers on the rapid decline of every feeling on account of complexional differences. And although here still exists among a few, a prejudice they cannot it once conquer, a little time only will clapse before it sentirely superceded. Why should the worthy man of whatever color, not be esteemed and respected—why should there be a shade of difference in our friendships

SLAVEHOLDERS CALLING FOR LIGHT! A few days ago, SLAVEHOLDERS CALLING FOR LIGHT! A few days ago, a slaveholder from Mississippi called at the Anti-Slave ry office in this city, and purchased between three and I write to you, YOUNG MEN, because ye are four dellars worth of books, pamphlets, pictures, &c. He said that he had heard the news from the West In-Several friends of the anti-slavery cause in doctrines and measures of the abolitionists. He was this city have had under consideration the question, whether that cause might not be essential- bought a copy of it to carry home with him. Pointing ly benefitted by holding a Massachuserrs to a pictorial representation of the manner in which Young Men's Convention at some eligible slaves are flogged at the south, he said with much ear

consulted have expressed themselves very de- ARE THE SLAVES PREPARED FOR FREEDOM? The Jaidedly in favor of the measure; and in order maica correspondent of the Journal of Commerce to elicit the opinions of our country friends, it clares, that the emancipated slaves of that island, 'as has been thought best for us to throw the question before them in this manner for their decision. We have not room this week to say a colored people among us are more degraded than the single word respecting the benefits which might slaves, one would think that the latter, as compared result from such a Convention. We submit the question, therefore, without argument, shall such a Convention by the convention of the special benefit of certain pale-faced people, the SHALL SUCH A CONVENTION BE rule is to be reversed, and men are to be considered fit CALLED? And if so, WHEN and WHERE? to enjoy liberty in proportion to their want of civiliza-

### From the Herald of Freedom. WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

whole body of abolitionists in the State. All the body of abolitionists in the State. All the mere guttural affair of clapping down the safety valve, and diverting the liquid from the wind-pipe, and also those who are opposed to the measure, keeping it in the mater pipe, which conducts it to the

sin Preston, who threatened to hang our natrons, if he caught them within his State. Did he know or dream that there were sixty of these gallows birds, legal voters in the little town where he then sat drinking. What would he have said if they had presented themselves case the decision should be in the affirmative, before hiv, and telling him they were abolitionists,— asked him if he felt like making good his threat! How the Board of Managers of the State Society.

would he have said if they had presented themselves before hiv, and telling him they were abolitionists,— asked him if he felt like making good his threat! How the heartless Southron would have qualled in presence of these yeomen. We wish Danie! Webster, who heard of these yeomen. We wish Daniel Webs him threaten-and was dumb-and who Seeing through the Fog. The Boston Atlas closes of the Plymouth abolitionists, could have been present ssed the interview. The two Senators would have felt awkwardly; for it would puzzle them to find sixty men in all the republic, who look so unlike what we are apt to associate with the gallows.

#### SLAVES EMANCIPATED. FIRST OF AUGUST, 1838, 323,000 6,200 15,400 6,600 82,000 23,500 Montserrat, Dominica, Nevis, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tortola, 5,400

481.300 Total Probably it would be safe to add Demerara to this list. The nuber of slaves in that colony is 70,000. The number of blacks in the above islands in pro

St. Christophers,

Barbadoes,	6 1	blacks t	0 1	white
Demerara,	25	66	1	61
Montserrat,	21	66	1	61
St. Vincent,	20	44	1	64
Tortola,	13	44	1	44
Nevis,	12	66	1	66
Dominica	22	64	1	44
St. Christophers,	13	46	1	**
Jamaica,	10	68	1	44

take measures for a general petitioning to inciples, but by enlightening THE PEOPLE who legislature praying them effectually to prevent the impose the parties previously in existence—or, to use Empire State from being a partner in the manufacture

we should have foun! such a cheering prediction as that above quoted in the columns of the Boston Atlas?

The mortified and chagrined apolog sts for slavery may shout at the top of their lungs that 'abolitionism is on the wane,' if it suits their convenience to do so;

Only think of it, Mr. Winslow—a 'citizen' female' in every town of direct, getting you for the sphere.'

but as long as we are greeted on every side by such substantial proofs of its triumphant progress, we shall have little occasion to heed their idle boasts. They had better make up their minds to surrender at once, instead of making themselves rule over us. Truly, the 'times are out of joint.'-

by their attempts to make people believe that the anti-slavery cause is going backward. They might as well stand up at high noon, under a cloudless sky, with the Thermometer at 98 degrees above zero, and the perspiration oozing from every pore of their skin, and perspiration oozing from every pore of their skin, and of 1818, and conclude their resolution on this subject

'In this language this convention do most heartily concur, and feel constrained to say that, if ever the time should come when our church would reseind this time should come when our church would rescind this language, and do or say any thing that would imply that slavery is not a palpable violation of the law of God, it would be most distressing evidence of a departure from the principles of God's word and a flagrant dereliction of duty. If these things are so, then it follows that the church ought to take speedy and decisive measures to purify itself from this long continued and enormous evil.'

of whatever color, not be esteemed and respected—why should there be a shade of difference in our friendships and our affections, because there may be a shade of difference in our complexion. No, no, the feeling—the prejudice is fast wearing away, and we trust that no imprudent conduct will tend to revive or perpetuate it.

Here is something for our American negro-haters and Colonizationists to think of. Colonization is built upon prejudice, and prejudice is built upon slavery. Hence, if you destroy slavery, prejudice and colonization will sink together into a dishonored grave.

The Anti-Slavery Reading Room, which has reflected so much honor on those who have had the care, arrangement of it, the last year, is removed to the Hall over Jonathan Buffum's shoe manufactory in Union-street. It has been, and we trust will continue to be, of great public utility. Much praise is due to those young men, who have hitherto had the care of it; and we hope the patriotic and benevolent citizens of this town, for whose entertainment and benefit it is specially intended, will continue to patronise it, not grudgingly, but freely and liberally. It has been an ornament to the town.—Lynn Record. The Anti-Slavery Reading Room, which has reflected

Hence, it you destroy slavery, prejudice and colonization will sink together into a dishonored grave.

Hence, it you destroy slavery, prejudice and colonization will sink together into a dishonored grave.

Hence, it you destroy slavery, prejudice and colonization will sink together into a dishonored grave.

Hence, it you destroy slavery, prejudice and colonization of Mr. Winstow's candidate for the Presidency and follows:

We consider Henry Clay one of the most unsuitable candidates for any important office. He is, in so far as it appears, an warepended duelst. This single fact one s gas his character to infamy, in the view of any man who believes marder in the highest degree, to be a sink it shows him to be utterly untrustworthy. We cannot consent to the election of such a man to any offer trust, without descerating our elective franchise.

He is, likewise, an avowed brandy drinker, and succars that 'brandy is good.' Let those who will, give their votes or use their pen or their voice to elevate such aman to office: for us, we will never so dishonor the birthright of a Prezumar and a Chinistria.

'The Pactication Plan.' Rev. Orange Scott has published a long communication in Zion's Watchman, which reveals the 'history and mystery' of the adoption of this plan by the Maine Conference. It appears that it was harried through by the Rev. G. F. Fox and others by means of the grossest deception, within half an hour after the Conference was organized, and before brother Scott's arrival. The members were induced to swallow it thus summarily by being told that it had been adopted by the N. E. Conference, when the fact was (and those who made the assertion knew it to be mo,) that on the final voic that Conference had rejected it. No aspiring demagogue ever resorted to baser means to manage a political caucus, than were adopted by Cox and his elique touch that Conference had rejected it. No aspiring demagogue ever resorted to baser means to manage a political caucus, than were adopted it. No aspiring demagogue ever resor

NOTICES. ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR THE BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAUERY SOCIETY, at

The Boston Female Anti-Slavery Soutery, at their last quarterly meeting, held at the Marlboro' Chapel, July 11th, voted, after mature deliberation to hold a Fair, near the close of the present year, that they might be enabled to contribute with liberality to the treasury of the slave, and thus more effectually aid the cause they are united to promote. Many societies in the country have formerly aided us, and encouraged by their past liberality, we again ask their assistance and that of all other societies or individuals, who may feel it a privilege to join in our enterprise. Many societies by furnishing articles for sale, can aid this cause, so dear to all our hearts, far more effectually, than by other means. We feel the necessity of puting forth our most vigorous efforts, and contributing all in our power towards hastening the day of the captives' deliverance. We desire to feel for 'those in bonds as bound with them,' and to labor for them as we would have them do for us, 'were our souls in their souls stead;' and while our hands are employed in this work of love for the slave, we would raise our hearts to the God of the oppressed for his bleasing on ourselves and those for whom we labor.

We wish to leave those who assist us to furnish such We wish to leave those who assist us to furnish such

articles as they choose, but information having been requested as to what would be most saleable, we would simply say, that Ladies' and Children's Aprons, Capes, Collars. Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Hoods, Shoes, Hose, Work-Bags, Needle-Books, Pin-Cushions, Work-Baskets and Boxes, Card-Baskets, Shells, Children's Toys of every description, Gentlemen's Linen of all kinds
—in short, almost every article, if neatly and properly made, will meet with a ready sale. It is desirable, so far as practicable, that ornamental and fancy articles should have upon them appropriate devices or mottos. The price of each article should be marked, as those who furnish them can best judge of their value. All tritles should be forwarded as early as the 10th of December, and directed to ETHER OF THE COMMITTER, It No. 5. Hayward Place; care of Isaac Knaap,

On behalf of the Boston Female A. S. Society, MARY A. W. JOHNSON, MARY S. PARKER, DELIA C. GOULD, Committee

PEACE CONVENTION.

A meeting of the friends of Peace was held in Boston May 30th, 1838. William Ladd, of Maine, was chose on Chairman, and Edward Noyes, of Boston, Secretary It was voted that a Convention be called, before the close of the current year, of the friends of Peace throughout New England, for the purpose of having a free and coll discourage of the current year. out new Engine of the principles of Peace, and of the me sure best adapted to promote this holy cause; and that the time and place of the proposed Convention be designated by a Committee, appointed by this meeting. that the time and place of the proposed Convention be designated by a Committee, appointed by this meeting. The following gentlemen were placed upon this Committee, viz: Rev. S. J. May, of South Scituate; Henry C. Wright, of Newburyport; Rev. George Trask, of Warren; Edmund Quincy, Esq., and Amasa Walker,

WILLIAM LADD, Chairman

EDWARD NOVES, Secretary.

In pursuance of our appointment, we, the above-named Committee, have thought proper to invite, and we do hereby invite the friends of Peace, throughout New England, of every religious sect, of each political party, to meet in Convention in Boston, in the Mariboro' Chapel, on the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
It would be improveded by on the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It would be impracticable, if not improper to prescribe beforehand the course which shall be taken by the Convention. A number of deeply interesting radical questions will be presented for consideration and debate. What shall be the result we leave to be seen hereafter. Our purpose and our endeavor will be to have the subject of Peace searched to the bottom; that we may ascertain, if we can, whether defensive war, any more than offensive, is consistent with the precepts and spirit of the Gospel. Great differences of opinion exist among the avowed followers of Christ, respecting the extent to which our Lord and his apostles inculcate submission to injuries; whether, in any case, they do or do not which our Lord and his apostles inculcate submission to injuries; whether, in any case, they do or do not permit a resort to violence; whether any cause or interest, however important, or any life, however valuable est, however important, or any life, however valuable, may or may not, on christian principles, be defended by the infliction of death or any other injury upon an adversary. We propose not to evade any question that may be found incidental to the decision of this one, namely; how is the evil that is in the world to be evercome? By violence, or by love, forbearance, forgiveness, long suffering, self-sacrifice? We wish this momentous question, and all its connexions, should be looked at in the light of the Sun of Righteousness, and that all who profess to be the children of that light should follow withersoever it may lead.

We earnestly invite as many as have thought upon we carriestly layled as many as more though a plant this subject, to meet at the time and place before mentioned, that they may assist and be assisted, to the right conclusions. And may every one be quickened to live and act, under all circumstances, in a manner more worthy of the Christian faith.

hould follow withersoever it may lead.

SAMUEL J. MAY. HENRY C. WRIGHT, GEORGE TRASK, ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN READING.

The Annual Meeting of the Young Men's A. S. So lety, for the choice of officers, will be held on Wednes. ay, 22d inst. at half past 5 o'clock, P. M., in the kev. Aaron Pickett's meeting house.

An address will be delivered before the Seciety at half past 7 o'clock P. M. The members of A. S. Societies in the adjoining towns and the public generally are invited to attend.

DARIUS PRATT, Reading, Aug. 14, 1838. Sec. pro tem. MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its next quarterly meeting at LITTLETON, on TUES-DAY the 21st day of AUGUST, at ten o'clock in the morning. It is expected that the meeting will continue two days, and that it will be attended by several gentlenen from abroad. nen from abroad.

As important business will come before the society, tis hoped that all the town societies will be represented, and that the friends of the cause from every part of he County will be present. U. C. BURNAP, Sec.

The Annual Meeting of the Connecticut State Tem perance Society of Colored Americans, will be held in the city of New Haven, on the 25th. of Sept., 1838, The auxiliary societies are requested to send delegates. All the Presidents and Secretaries of all local societies are invited to attend, and all others who are willing to act up to the pledge of entire abstinence from all the in intoxicate. Leverett C. Beman, Sec. Middletown, July 24th, 1838.

LETTERS. John S. Lord, [it is right—we shall charge C. W;]
Jesse Tucker; Parks & Trafton; Willard Russell; Otis
G. Smith; Noah Jackman; Hiram W. Blanchard,
Anthony Freeman; Oliver Keese, 2d; Augustus Moulton; J. Rice, P. M.; George Coffin; Jos. A. Ray; Clother Gifford, Amasa Kinshaw.

SUPERIOR RAZORS. PUTUAM & CLARK, Hair Dressers, No. 14 School street, have just received direct from the manufactory, a lot of very superior Razors, manufactured expressly or them, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. istf

# NEW WORKS!

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT 25, CORNBILL, 1ST OF AUGUST ADDRESS.

Mr. Garrison's 1st of August Address, delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y. by request of the col-ored people of that city. This is a powerful production, and should be read by every friend of humanity and lover of his country.—Price 12 1-2 cts.

THE BALLOT BOX A REMFEY FOR NATIONAL CRIMES.

Extracts from a Sermon by Rev. Dr. Beecher on Dueling, applied to slaveholding.—By one of his former parishioners. Price 10 cts.

AN ADDRESS,

To the Abolitionists of Massachusetts on the subject of Political Action.—By the Board of Manag.rs o. the Mass. A. S. Society. Price, 10 cts. 4TH OF JULY ADDRESS.

Wx. L. Garrison's Address, delivered at Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, on the 4th of July. But a small edition has been printed, therefore send in your orders prompt-ly. Price, 12 1-2 cts.

Wanted to hire, for six, twelve, or eighteen months, fifteen hundred dollars; for which good and ample security will be given. The money will be appropriated to the publication of several anti-slavery works, now out of print and greatly needed. Any individual having this sum, or a part of it, and disposed to part with it, on the above terms, will please address a line to Isaac Knopp, 25, Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

intelligence, that emancipation works well in Antigua, and is going on 'in the full tide of suc-cessful experiment?' Positively, in a manner that would be disgraceful to barbarians! They have studiously attempted to garble and sup-press facts, to wink out of sight what an adoring universe will ever contemplate with delight, to forget what shall be held in everlasting remembrance! I appeal to the world, steeped as it is in pollution and iniquity—I appeal to heaven,in its immaculate purity and respi endent glory-if they were virtuous men, would they not rejoice to know that a system of legalized concubinage and prostitution has come to an end? If they were patriotic, would they not exult at the peaceful overthrow of a werse than Turkish despotism? If they were philanthropic, would they not shout aloud in view of misery assuaged broken hearts comforted, wounds and putrifying sores healed up, the lame leaping like the roe, the blind restored to sight, the deaf made to hear, and the dumb to speak? If they were lovers of justice, would they not delight in the fact, that the lynch code of slavery, as adminis-tered for ages to an immense multitude of their fellow creatures, has been superseded by constitutional law, giving ample protection to the meanest of them all? If they were truly pious, would they not give glory to God, that where it was until recently fettered and gagged, the gospel may now have free course and be glorified? hat a mighty obstacle to the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom has been removed out of the way? that where the Bible has been a prohibitok, it may now be freely circulated? that where mental and moral improvement has been forbidden under severe penalties, all restrictions are taken off, and light and knowledge are abounding? But they do not rejoice-the not shout aloud, (no, not even whisper!)—they do not give glory to God! How is their hypochard-heartedness, their contempt for the colored race, made manifest! How are they judged in the presence of angels and mankind!

They walk by sight, forsooth! Why not That is a 'sight' looking at! But the light is too strong for their weak vision. If there had been 'blood and carnage' in that island, they could have beheld it with 'philosophical composure'-it would have helped them to an argument, and arguments with them are very scarce—it would have served to make plausible their scare-crow theory of emancipation, now, alack! proved to the satisfaction of the veriest cowards in christendom, to be nothing but a scare-crow with an air-drawn They looked-but hearing songs of praise instead of the agonies of the dying-seeing every man's hand, instead of turned against another, extended in fraternal kindness-beholding the whole face of society renovated, and all things presenting an animated aspect-why should they look more than once? Are disagreeable objects to be contemplated with satisaction? Is the mirror, that clearly reveals one's deformity, a source of pleasure to the beholder? No indeed! At least, so think our opponents I proceed now, with all brevity, to

what manner the boon of freedom was received by the slaves of Antigua and Bermuda; and the first witness I shall summon upon the stand is Lord BROUGHAM, whose gigantic exertions in the cause of emancipation entitle him to the gratitude of mankind. In an elegant speech, delivered by him in the House of Lords, Feb. 20th, 1838, on this subject, he testifies as fol-The first of August arrived-that day so

ly and joyously anticipated by the poor slaves, and so sorely dreaded by their hard task-masters; and if ever sorely dreaded by their head fask-masters; and if ever there was a picture interesting to look upon—if ever there was a passage in the history of a people, redounding to their eternal honor—if ever there was a complete refutation of all the scandalous calumnies which had been heaped upon them for ages, as if in justification of the wrongs which we had done them—that picture and that passage are to be found in the uniform and unvarying history of that people throughout the whole of the West India Islands. Instead of the fires whole of the west final stands. Instead of the first of rebellion, lit by a feeling of lawless revenge and re-sistance to oppression, the whole of those islands were, like an Arabian scene, illuminated by the light of contentment, joy, peace, and good will towards all men. No civilized people, after gaining an unexpected victory, could have shown more delicacy and forbearance than was exhibited by the slaves at the great moral consummation which they had attained. There was not a look or a gesture, which could gall the eyes of their masters. Not a sound escaped from negro lips, which could wound the ears of the most feverish planter in the islands. All was joy, mutual congratulation and hope.

So far the testimony of Lord Brougham. Thus much for the horrors of immediate emancipation! Thus much in proof, that slaves are contented and happy, and would not be free if they could! O, if there were time, it would be a delightful task to give the details of events, as they transpired in Antigua, in 1834. But a single extract from Thome and Kimball's Journal must suffice: it contains an Alexandrian library of pathos and sublimity in a single par-

'The Wesleyans kept 'watch-night' in all their chapthe Wesleyans kept watch-night in all their chap-els on the night of the 31st July [the evening preceding the day of emancipation.] The spacious chapel in St. John's was filled with the candidates for liberty. All was animation and eagerness. A mighty chorus of voices swelled the song of expectation and joy, and as they united in prayer, the voice of the leader was drowned in the universal acclumations of the placetying drowned in the universal acclamations of thanksgiving and praise the universal acctamations of thanksgiving and praise, and blessing, and honor, and glory to God, who had come down for their deliverance. In such exercises, the evening was spent until the hour of twelve appreached. The missionary then proposed, that when the clock on the cathedral should begin to strike, the whole congregation should fall upon their knees, and receive the boon of freedom in silence! Accordingly, as the loud bell tolled its first note, the immense assembly fell prostrate on their knees. All was silence, save the quivering, halfstiffed breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the ears of the multitude; peel on peel, peel on peel, rolled over the prostrate throng, in tones of angels' voices, thrilling among the desolated chords and weary heart-strings! Scarce had the clock sounded its last near-strings: Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky—God's pillar of fire, and trump of jubilee! A moment of profoundest silence passed—then came the burst—they broke forth in present they should they save to be a long to est silence passed—then came the burst—they broke forth in prayer; they shouted, they sung, 'glory,' 'al-fetinis;' they clapped their hands, leaped up, fell down, clasped each other in their free arms, cried, laughed, and went to and fro, tossing upward their unfettered hands; but, high above the whole, there was a mighty sound, which ever and anon swelled up—it was the utterings, in broken negro dialect, of gratitude to God. After this gush of excitement had spent itself, and the congregation became caim, the religious executions to the second of the seco congregation became caim, the religious exercises were resumed, and the remainder of the night was occupied in singing and prayer, in reading the Bible, and in addresses from the missionaries, explaining the nature of the freedom just received, and exhorting the freed people to be industrious, steady, obedient to the laws, and to show themselves in all themselves. to show themselves in all things worthy of the high boon which God had conferred upon them.'

Nothing can surpass the sublimity of the scene. or add to the power of its description. 'None but itself can be its parallel '!

And yet, how natural the conduct, how rev-

erent the spirit, how exquisite the sensibility, how overwhelming the gratitude of these contemmed ones! I say, how natural their conduct! They had obtained all they wished for-why should they think of butchering those who had set them free! The idea is preposterous. Yet it is upon record, that several American vessels, which had lain for weeks in the harbor of St John's, weighed anchor on the 31st July, and made their escape, through actual fear that the day!!' There is a specimen of republican reverence for liberty! That is the way we encourage tyranny to give up its victims! What fit subjects for a slaveholding master, the captains se vessels must have been! ardly, recreant unbelievers—the liberty-hating, consistent members of a confederacy of oppress-

No throats were cut in Antigua! And an the job, job, job! by the job, job, job!' That is [CAULAY, the early associate of WILBERFORCE] equally astonishing fact is, the slaves wanted to human nature—that is the instinct of self inter-be free, and don't want to return to bondage! est, which is indeed 'a great matter' to white And, perhaps, what will surprise our opponents and black alike. It is just so in Antigua. The most of all is,—the Governor of Antigua being laborers work very industriously by —the—witness,—the PLANTERS all concede that day, though they receive but eleven cents as emancipation has been a great blessing to the compensation; but they work still better by the he does not know of a single individual job. One planter testifies- When they had who wishes to return to the old system.' 'He jobs given them, they would sometimes go to s well acquainted with the country districts of work by three o'clock in the morning, and England, and has also travelled extensively in by moonlight. When the moon was not shin-Europe; yet he has never found such a peace-ing, he has known them to kindle fires among orderly, and law-abiding people as the the trash or dry cane leaves, to work by. They mancipated slaves of Antigua.' On being in- would then continue all day working until four errogated as to the workings of the new sys- o'clock, stopping only for breakfast, and dispensm, one of the planters, (Dr. Daniel) said- ing with the usual intermission from twelve to The planters, by giving immediate freedom, had which nothing but a cart-whip can stimulate! removed all danger of insurrection, conflagration when we consider how small is the pittance and conspiracies.' Another planter, (Mr. Hat-which they receive, it is amazing to learn 'how y) said—' Formerly, it was whip—whip—whip that the abundance of their joy and their deep incessantly, but now we are relieved from this poverty, abound unto the riches of their liberal-sagreeable task.' Another, (Hon. Samuel O. ity.' For, besides supporting their families, isagreeable task.' Another, (Hon. Samuel O. ity.' Baijer) said- I can cultivate my estate at least they are contributing to Sunday schools, misone third cheaper by free labor than by slave la-bor. Another, (Hon. N. Nugent) said—there the distribution of the Bible, and to a multitude is not the slightest feeling of insecurity-quite of benevolent and moral associations, to the the contrary. Property is more secure, for all amount of thousands of dollars annually idea of insurrection is abolished forever. My ed, calumniated, wonderful people family go to sleep every night with the doors BROUGHAM, as a proof of their extraordinary infear neither violence nor rob- dustry, asserts that 'during the year which folbery.' Another said- Now, the security of lowed the first of August, 1834, twice as much property was so much greater in Antigua than sugar per hour, and of a better quality, as comit was in England, he thought it doubtful wheth-

er he should ever venture to take his family this throughout the sugar districts; and that one An- man, a large planter, has expressly avowed, that her, as he had long contemplated doing.' other, (H. Armstrong, Esq.) said- There is no with twenty freemen, he could do more work possible danger of personal violence from the than with a hundred slaves, or fifty indentured personne danger of personn volence from the emancipated slaves. Should a foreign power in-spreade our island, I have no doubt, that the ne- Brougham, that had we known what we now groes would, to a man, fight for the planters.' know of the character of the negroes, neither Another, (Dr. Fergurson) said—The credit of would the compensation (of £20,000.000 ster-the island has decidedly improved. Its internal ling) have been given to the slave-owners, nor prosperity is advancing in an increased ratio, we have been guilty of proposing to keep the More buildings have been erected since emancipation, than for twenty years before.' An estate cided that he had a right to his freedom. The incipation, could not be money had, in fact, been paid to them by miswhich, previous to emancipation, could not be money had, in fact, been paid to them by missold for £600 current, lately brought £2000. take; and, were the transaction one between All persons, of all professions, testify to the man and man an action for its recovery might lie.

Such are some of the glorious consequences ruth, there was scarcely such a thing as mar- which have attended the immediate overthrow riage before the abolition of slavery. The whole of slavery in Antigua—such they will be in number of marriages, during ten years previous Jamaica and the other islands, and in the southto emancipation, was but half as great as the ern States of America, whenever a similar event number for a single year following emancipation! takes place. Think you, there is one person in The effect wrought upon PREJUDICE is very re- Great Britain, male or female, rich or poor, who markable. Before emancipation, the spirit of has signed one memorial, or offered up one caste was strong and rampant. How is it now? prayer, or made one effort, or contributed one

founded in color, must be abolished every where. system, that regrets the deed? O no! They re-

We should learn to talk of men, not as colored cur to it with pleasing satisfaction, lamenting

men, but as MEN, as fellow citizens and fellow only that they had not been more fervent in

heir country!' Says another planter, (James his veracity, then may I well distrust him for

All distinctions,' says the Governor of Antigua,

lieve, a few clergymen, were favorable to eman-

cipation; but neither in their conduct, preach-

ermined on. Whoever was known, or suspect-

ed of being an advocate for freedom, became the

object of vengeance, and was sure to suffer, if in

no other way, by a loss of part of his business.'

Now how changed is the scene! Anti-slavery is the popular doctrine among all classes. He is considered an enemy to his country, who op-

poses the principles of liberty. The planters

slavery in the United States, and express their

and admiration. An agent of the English Anti-

keeps a book-store, well stocked with anti-slave-

y books and pamphlets. The bust of George

CHOMPSON stands conspicuously upon the coun-

er, looking forth upon the public street.' At a

ublic meeting attended by the agents of the

American Anti-Slavery Society, a resolution ap-

roving of their mission was adopted by rising. Not an individual in the crowded congregation

esterday, all rose together-a phalanx of free-

fforts and objects of American abolitionists!'

At a dinner party in Barbadoes, the planters

giving their health, and wishing 'success to their most laudable undertaking.' Though the

slavery, (as it is now in our own country, in or-

exercised by them during the anti-slavery ex-

published abroad, and to be exposed as monsters

of cruelty.'t There are many other equally in-

structive facts. 'Before emancipation, martial

law invariably prevailed on the holidays; but

the very first Christmas after emancipation, the

Governor made a proclamation, stating that, in

consequence of the abolition of slavery, it was

now composed of emancipated negroes, living

insurrections in Antigua, though it is not impos-sible that there may now and then be a mob of

heard about Paul sending Onesimus back to

example of the patriarchs-the Le-

his master—the passage ceases to be translated,

vitical code has suddenly become obsolete in the

of Christ! As to the willingness of the eman-

ipated slaves to work, there is abundant testi-

that one can tell whether a mechanic is to work

This young philanthropist has been cut down in

go,' thus: 'By

In fact, 'the main constabulary force is

no longer necessary to resort to such

subjects.' His secretary is a colored gentleman.
The language of one of the Wesleyan missionaries to Messrs. Thome and Kimball\* was, 'Tell'
Some people are quite astounded at the prosthe American brethren, that, much as we desire perous state of things in Antigua. They seem to visit the United States, we cannot go, so long to regard it as almost miraculous. It is no as we are prohibited from speaking against miracle at all! It is no more surprising than slavery, or while that abominable projudice is the nutuumnal harvest obtained from the sowing slavery, or while that abominable prejudies is the autumnal harvest obtained from the sowing slavery, or while that abominable prejudies is the autumnal harvest obtained from the sowing slavery, or while that abominable prejudies is the autumnal harvest obtained from the sowing slavery of the sound of t encouraged in the churches. We could not ad-minister the sacrament to a church, in which the distinction of colors was maintained.' The terious or incredible. Remembering what man evolution of opinion in the midst of the plant- is-in whose image he is created-what are the ers, respecting slavery and the abolitionists, is motives by which he is made to be controlled worthy of especial observation. Says the Hon. under what government the Almighty has N. Nugent, The anti-slavery party in England placed him, a free, moral, accountable agentwere detested here for their fanatical and reck- what promises that glorious being holds forth to ess course. Such was the state of feeling pre- those who let the oppressed go free-I am surrious to emancipation, that it would have been prised at nothing which has transpired in any ertain disgrace for any planter to have avowed of the West India islands. My surprise would the least sympathy with anti-slavery sentiments. have been unseigned, my disappointment great, The humane might have their hopes and aspi- had there been a different result. As a believrations, and they might secretly long to see slavery ultimately terminated; but they did not shrine of Christianity—is it for me to be astondare to make such feelings public. They would ished when God exactly fulfils his word? No. at once have been branded as the enemies of When he fails in a single instance, to maintain

mite, for the extinction of the West India slave

Scotland, sen.) 'The opinions of the clergymen ever? and missionaries, with the exception of, I be-What has God wrought? Gop, I say-

man-not any body of men-but GOD! 'Him first, him last, him middle-without end !' ing or prayers, did they declare themselves The means, the principles, the measures, the weapons by which this mighty victory has been achieved. are all of Him. To Him, therefore, be ascrib ed all the honor, renown, praise and glory-exclusively, universally, eternally! Yea, 'let all the Anti-slavery carth fear the Lord; let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of him : for he spake, and it was done; he commanded and it stood fast.' But while 'no flesh shall glory 'in this matter, we are look with astonishment at the continuance of permitted, and it is our duty, to remember with admiration and gratitude the instruments which strong belief that it must soon terminate here God has used to effect his great design. This day, and throughout the world. They hailed the arrival of the French and American visitors on workers in the cause of human liberty-let us urs of inquiry as a bright omen. Distinguish- unite in proffering our heartfelt acknowledgeed abolitionists are spoken of in terms of respect ments to the faithful and fearless, the inde fatigable and uncompromising, the generous and Slavery Society now resides in St. John's, and victorious friends of negro emancipation across the Atlantic-the noble men and women of Great Britain-by whom, under God, the cause has been carried through to a triumphant termination. Animated by their example, and taking fresh encouragement from their success let us redouble our exertions to deliver our own oppressed countrymen from the yoke of slavery. Richly are they entitled to the gratitude and tept his seat. The masters and the slaves of applause of mankind. I have called them nomen and NOBLE WOMEN-for, had it not been en-to testify 'their sincere sympathy in the for the superior devotedness, activity and perseverence of the WOMEN of England, Scotland and Ireland, rekindling the expiring torch omplimented Messrs. Thome and Kimball, by of philanthropy, from time to time, and stimu lating anew the flagging zeal of religion, it is historically certain that the vast multitude, who contrary was presented before the abolition of are this day rejoicing in freedom, throughout der to stop 'agitation,') the planters now ingender to stop 'agitation,') the planters now ingen-uously confess, that there was far less cruelty speedy, or peaceful deliverance. Let it never exercised by them during the anti-slavery or be forgotten in the history of human liberty, itement in England. 'They were always on that the doctrine which has annihilated the heir guard to escape the notice of the abolition-They did not wish to have their names vert it in America—the only doctrine that has power to stop the slave-trade, to extirpate slavery universally without the shedding of blood, to rescue and redeem benighted, suffering Africadoctrine of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPA-TION—was first promulgated in Great Britain by a woman—ELIZABETH HEYRICK. Her memory shall be cherished by unborn ages

and shall diffuse, 'Through the dark depths of Time, a vivid flame.' To recite the long catalogue of the names of on the estates.' So, there can be no more slave those-both men and women-who have been instrumental in achieving this great work of mercy, would require a large amount of time. gentlemen of property and standing.' No more How impossible is it, then, to do justice to their merits on this occasion! How many of them have been pre-eminent as leaders and standard-Slaves, obey your masters'—not an allusion is bearers in the holy cause! There are others who have been less conspicuous, but not less devoted and zealous-wholly unknown to fame. ght of the British Constitution and the gospel but not less valuable as co-workers,—who, though they may never receive the plaudits of mankind, or be identified personally in history, nanking, or or identified precious in the sight of are nevertheless equally precious in the sight of God, and shall not fail to receive a just reward. by the day or the job, by listening to the sound It was not for any one of them to say to another, of his hammer. If by the day, the tune is LarThou art too insignificant to be of any conse-If by the job, it is 'Prestissimo' - By It required ALL OF THEM, combined in a solid phalanx, to overcome the giant for of God This young philanthropist has been cut down in the midst of his growing usefulness; having 'answer-ed life's great end,' and therefore lived long, though tal body, but his spirit soared joyfully to heaven on the strong wings of faith, where we believe he is rejoicing and 'the spirits of the just made perfect,' on this great day of jubilee.

Some of them fell in the hottest of the con flict having received a good report through faith'—joyfully anticipating, though not beholding as with peculiar cessasy, in unison with angels, and 'the spirits of the just made perfect,' on this great day of jubilee. † Testimony of David Cranstoun, Esq., a planter. death of an aged veteran in the cause—the ong-tried, respected, spotless ZACHARY MA-

and CLARKSON, and not a whit behind either of them in ceaseless vigilance, unquenchable zeal, A word to you, my colored friends and assoor laborious effert. No man has done so much ciates, and I have done. Your emotions, this with his pen, to expose the cruelties and hor-day, are unutterable. Many of you have known rors of West India slavery. For many years, the woes and the horrors of slavery by experihe conducted the 'ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER' ence. Many of you bear the marks of the whip with such consummate ability, such rare candor, and the branding-iron upon your bodies, and such statistical accuracy and official veracity, have worn the yoke and the chain. None can that it was quoted as high authority in Parlia-sympathize so deeply with those who yet rewho advocated the abolition of colonial servi- those who are set free, as yourselves. lege to enjoy his society, and to receive him the right hand of fellowship. He welcom-another decisive proof, that you regard liberty and me to his table, gave me all the weight of as a jewel above all price, and a state of slavery his powerful influence, knelt down by my side the worst of all conditions. What cause have n prayer, and invoked the blessing of God up my head—upon the consecrated band of God! How may the southern slaves dance in American abolitionists, who were struggling for their fetters, for the time for their redemption the rescue of perishing millions against the draws nigh! In the Journal of Thome and prejudices and passions of a powerful nation. Kimball, there is an anecdote related of an the American Colonization Society was a be- father Jacob. When told that there were eficent institution; but almost immediately saw slaves in America, and that they were not yet in its true character-a rotten, hypocritical, emancipated, he exclaimed, 'Ah, de Saviour anti-christian combination-the ally of slavery, make me free, and he will make dem free too. and the enemy of the colored race—Satan transformed into an angel of light. His name is enformed into an angel of light. His name is enorbiled upon the celebrated 'Protest' against that hath ears to hear, let him hear what the hat Society, (as 'an obstruction to the progress Spirit saith.' HE WILL BE IN AMERICA of liberty THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,') SOON! Amen! Be warned, O ye oppresswhich was signed by some of the most distin- ors, and repent! Come, O Father of mercies, ruished philanthropists in England, the name and break the rod of oppression! Come, O of WILBERFORCE standing first on the list Holy Spirit, and melt the heart of the master, and which fell like a thunderbolt upon it. and the fetters of his slaves! Come, Lord Je-He has gone, having toiled more than half a sus, come quickly, and bind up the broken-century in the cause of bleeding Africa—just hearted, and set the captive free! as the consummation of his prayers and wishes -just as the shouts of the liberated bondmen done us all cruel injustice-those who plead were bursting upon his ear! Venerable man! your cause, as well as yourselves. They have hou wast a good and faithful servant, and hast entered into the joy of thy Lord!

Gone to thy heavenly Father's rest-The flowers of Eden round thee blowing!

And on thine ear, the murmurs blest Of Shiloah's waters softly flowing Finished thy work, and kept thy faith In Christian firmness unto death And beautiful, as sky and earth,
When Autumn's sun is downward going,
The blessed memory of thy worth
Around thy place of slumber glowing!

alism, and ancient selfishness. His appeals to come! electrified the people. Wherever he went, HUMANITY smiled, TRUTH bore the palm of vicory, and LIBERTY covered his brow with laurels t was mainly owing to the astonishing impulse that he gave to public sentiment,-to 'hi ers of analysis, powers of argument, powers of wit, powers of persuasion, powers of eloquence,'
—that, in 1833, a majority of the House of Commons was returned by the people, pledged to vote for the immediate abolition of colonial slavery. I was in England at that time, on a this subject is fast becoming a theme of interest mission from the abolitionists of New England. to the public. We believe that very little It was a solemn and eventful crisis! There stood a pledged House—the petitions for the nstant abrogation of the slave code poured into curely at rest. Every one in the least conver-Parliament, a wide-spread, resistless inundation! Thundering at the doors of that body stood THE PEOPLE, of all parties in politics, and sects in religion, of all ranks and conditions, tion, which happily exists no where but at the demanding justice to the enslaved, freedom to all dwelling under the British flag, in whatever quarter of the globe. Every thing looked propitious. The slaveholding faction seemed to There can be no doubt that the Southern peohave given up in despair. It was only to have ple are extremely anxious to get clear of the reached out the hand, in full assurance of colored race and that many of them would give faith,' and the prize had been won. Just at fifty, seventy, or even a hundred dollars toward leading abolitionists, the veterans in age and experience, were seized with an unaccountable. experience, were seized with an unaccountable of the State by blood-hounds. Nor is it wrong that tremor-they faltered-they abandoned the the wish of our white brethren should be gratiground of principle for that of expediency, fied-for it is well known that, if permitted to through mistaken views of duty. The British remain in the country after they are free, these ninistry-ever on the side of the planters-saw heir irresolution, and wofully took advantage which one hundred millions of dollars were men in their sooty arms! The benevolent inwrung out of the tax-burdened people of Eng- tentions of the Colonizationist are too palpable to land, and paid to the planters, and an appren-damit of doubt. What can be more agreeable ticeship of seven years (slavery with another to a white man liberated from Algerine slavery name) was fastened upon the toil-worn laborers than the thought of returning home to the coun of the colonial plantations. Thus, in one mo-ment, was the cup of liberty dashed from dwell his relatives—where are the graves of 800,000 fevered lips to the ground. A Spartan his fathers—and the groves in which he wanand of abolitionists-chiefly of the younger dered in infancy? There is a tie which binds class—were indomitable in their opposition to a man to his native land that time nor circum this compromise. Among them was George stances can sever. The air in which he lisped his infantile accents has a balm and a sweetness against it, in the name of my enslaved country- which no foreign sky can boast. And the blacks men. But the bargain was made, and the experiment went into operation. In the mean time, at the earnest solicitation of the friends of mancipation in this country, Mr. Thompson happy we are to to get there, let the Great Wesnalienable rights which Americans in theory concede to all mankind. Of what he did and stancy and intrepidity remarkable. His treatter in the history of the United States. He till, in the judgment of us all, it was no longer able. The West India planters, by their conimmediate repeal of this im-

Where mammon hath its altars Wet o'er with human blood,
And pride and lust debases
The work manship of God,
There shall his praise be spoken,
Bedeemed from falsehood's ban,

our land, to receive blessing for cursing, honor for reproach, and applause for condemnation!

When the fetters shall be broken, And the slave shall be a MAN!

se who opposed as well as those main in bondage, or rejoice so fervently with When I visited London, it was my priv- fact, that you are now observing this jubileefrom that this meeting is under your direction-is a time, he was duped into the belief, that aged colored saint in Antigua, called Grand-Brethren, the slaveholders of the South have

impeached our motives, libelled our characters. and threatened our lives. No indignity is too great for them to heap upon us—no outrage too shocking to be perpetrated upon our persons and property. And now, we will have our re-renge. God helping us, we will still continue to use all lawful and christian means for the overthrow of their suicidal slave system; so that when it falls,-as fall it must,-we will repay them with all the rich blessings that Around thy place of slumber glowing! abound in Antigua. We will remove from But time would fail me to tell of the labors them all source of alarm, and the cause of all of Buxton, of Cropper, of Stephen, of Suffield, insurrection-increase the value of their estates of O'Connell, of Wardlaw, of Stuart, and of tenfold-give an Eden-like fertility to their STURGE—the last by no means the least, but perishing soil—build up the old waste places, unsurpassed in his munificence, in his spirit of and repair all breaches-make their laborers investigation, in his abhorrence of cruelty, and contented, grateful and happy—wake up the in his efforts for the complete extinction of West entombed genius of invention, and the dormant India slavery-yet living in the freshness of spirit of enterprise-open to them new sources manhood, one of the world's loveliest ornaments, of affluence-multiply their branches of indusand most useful of mankind. There is another try-erect manufactories, build rail-roads, dig not to single out in this connexion, with high and all beneficent institutions-extend their commendation—a name dear to millions in Europe and America—a name more durable than unimagined amount—turn the tide of western markle, more precious than the gold of Ophir, adventure and of northern capital into the south-more illustrious than that of princes. I allude ern channels—unite the North and the South to GEORGE THOMPSON—the most labori- by indissoluble tics—change the entire moral than the gold of Ophir, adventure and of northern capital into the southous, and gifted, and successful advocate of Afri- aspect of society—cause pure and undefiled can emancipation, it has pleased the Almighty religion to flourish—avert impending judgments to raise up, since the days of Granville Sharpe. —secure heavenly blessings—and fill the whole Grasping the doctrine which ELIZABETH HEY-RICK only lived to enunciate and defend in a perity, and all-attainable happiness. Thus, single pamphlet—the sharp, two-edged, omnip- AND THUS ONLY, will we be revenged otent doctrine of immediate emancipation—he upon them, for all the wrongs and outrages stood forth the champion of inalienable human they have heaped upon us, personally and colights, in behalf of the slave population, against lectively,-for all the evil they are now doing, oary-headed expediency, time-honored gradu- or may hereafter do to us-past, present, and

Speak! and at thy dread word Fetters shall fall From every limb, the strong the weak shall wrong, But LIBERTY'S sweet song Be sung by all!'

From the Daily News. COLONIZATION. It affords us great happiness to perceive that knowledge is required to place it upon sant with the History of our country knows very well that the whites and blacks cannot exist to gether. Hence the great danger of amalgamapeople might infest their houses, their fields, claim the privilege of riding with them in their A shameful compromise was made, by carriages, and even hold the children of white these shores, to advocate those tern answer, which carried over some two or three hundred passengers!

The eagerness with which our Southern what he suffered here, all are aware. His labeled the characteristic of the Coloni-bors were abundant and invaluable—his conzation scheme is another grand argument in its favor. Who so likely to wish well to the blacks ment at the hands of the people is a dark chap- as those who have enjoyed the fruits of their toil without recompense, who have lain with was reviled, calumniated, hunted for his life, their women, and been the fathers of their little ones? Bands as strong as iron have united the safe for him to remain among us. The guiding slaves to their white masters; and those who hand of Providence led him back to his native have ungratefully absconded from their owners and to accomplish a work that was indispen- have come among us laden with such marks of kindness as were too palpable to be ever erased duct, had forfeited their contract with the gov- To the Christian, the Colonization plan is be, in some of its aspects, worse than slavery.

Another campaign, therefore, was to be commenced for the immediate was to be commenced for the immediate. tian Missionary in the moment that he sets his practicable and cruel experiment. Anti-slavery foot on the African soil, and becomes a powerful gitation had been laid to sleep—almost hopeless instrument for converting his heathen brethren was the prospect of success! Yet, nothing to that holy religion which he has learned under daunted, George Thompson gave himself to the lash of his Christian driver, or which has the work with almost superhuman ability, zeal been beaten into his skull by the fist and club and strength. No other man in England, (and of his pious and benevolent master. That all if not in England, no other man in the world,) men are brethren be can have no doubt, since he could have made such an impression, or accom-plished so much in the same space of time, and that the Bible is a precious book he is sure, Once more, at his trumpet-call, the people of since his master Great Britain came to the rescue, and lo! the slave to read it. since his master would never permit a common slave to read it. That the pious white neighlay of jubilee is come! God grant that this bors are very faithful and constant in their love beloved brother may speedily renew his visit to to Christ he knows, as they have never been

convicted of loving any body else. Thus trained up for the ministry, his usefulness in a heathen land is incalculable. In short christianity never appears in such distinct, marked, and unique colors as when coupled in the mind with the American system of Coloni-

VISIT OF HON. J. Q. ADAMS TO HINGHAM HIS RECEPTION BY THE LADIES.

Mr. Adams visited his relatives in this town a Thursday, and in company with about thirty reals men made an excursion to Nichols' Rocks, where h The ladies of this town, desirous of paying the

The ladies of this town, desirous of paying spects to the eloquent defender of their rights gress, availed themselves of the opportunity him to visit them at that beautiful retreat. To Grove. On the return of Mr. Adams from it in company with his friends, he visited the grent several hundred ladies, accompanied by gentlassenbled to receive him. We had the pleasing present, and cannot sufficiently express or tion of the promptness, unanimity and good to the ladies displayed in all their arrangements vated and airy spot had been selected for the ment, around which seats were provided in if an ampitheatre, beneath the agreeable shade an ampitheatre, beneath the agreeable shi est trees. Upon one side several tables which were loaded with a profusion of and decorated with flowers. The whole scendingly attractive. All who were present their delight as it burst upon their view.

When Mr. Adams entered the Grove here.

when Mr. Adams entered the Grove ed to the ladies by Thomas Loring, Est that he had the honor of introducing to guished and venerable representative gressional District—the able and cloq the rights of man and the dignity of w sing Mr. Adams in behalf of the ladie sing Mr. Adams in behalf of the ladies, he availed themselves of this occasion to expheartfelt gratitude for the eminent services w Adams had rendered to the cause of humanitie, in defending the sacred right of petition the bold and independent stand which he hat Congress against the practice of rejecting read, unheard, and unexami read, unheard, and unexamined—a practice whad conclusively demonstrated to be full of date free institutions. They bid him welcome to the and tendered to him the tribute of their high and devoted attachment.

Mr. L. spoke of the genius not dinmed by the the

Mr. L. spoke of the genius not dinimed by the ows of declining years, the fire of whose enthanthe hoar frosts of age could not quench, and of the dependence, sailing under the flag of truth and the steering its giant barque amid the tempest, by the cours was and compared. pass of his own vast and comprehe

If the name of Webster, (he said) shall g posterity as the illustrious defender of the Co and the able advocate of a sound currency—glory would his name descend who put forth strength to sustain the vital principle upon w Constitution rests, and without which Constitution rests, and without which it was 'baseless fabric of a vision'—that 'all men free and equal and endowed with inalienable He alluded to the resistance of Mr. Adams as annexation of Texas—to his rolling back it sluvery ere it reached our shortes, to spread pestilence over the fairest portions of the re-to the imperishable fame which he had acqu tacking the principle of slavery in its citad: and he believed would ere long crumble beneath the ss shock.

Mr. Adams replied in a brief and exceeding period.

address to the Ladies.

He said the faculty of speaking was effected by excumstances. He had found no difficulty in address, two bundred and forty men in an assembly to whe allusion had been made by his friend, (Mr. Loria, but his emotions struggled for utterance under the company. cumstances in which he there stood before to Crateful to his heart was it to be thus welcomed constituents, for, said he, I consider the ladies of Congressional District as much my constituent their relatives by whose votes I was elected. It said he, that it is asserted the said he, that it is asserted that women have so cal rights. Their petitions had been tread body of which he was a member as if they had be but all history refuted this position. They had ical rights—but he would not say it was their. exercise them except in cases of Their petitions, however, which he had present Congress, were all on the side of kindness, human and benevolence. He would say of the Ladie su was once said by a Senator in Congress, now no mo hat in relation to his domestic affairs his wife was ommittee of Ways, and he was the In relation to his own efforts, which had been spok

in terms of such undeserved approbation, he said e had claimed the right to be heard in Congress in fifteen successive days on the question of he —the right of petition—the right of woman to be her by the government. But he would not weary then I giving an account of the manner in which be had di charged his duties. Treasury and sub-treasury wa not be interesting to them. He would say, however the Ladies, that their rights he was det

the Ladies, that their rights he was determined every defend, and he trusted they would be maintained in Massachusetts if no where else.

Without detaining the company longer, be said, after thanking them for their kindness and approbation, a anology for his brevity might be found in this large of lection of Ladies. He had found in the course of his life that it was an easy matter to address two hadred and forty men, but it had been to him a sufficiently are ous task to address successfully one moman.

After these remarks were concluded, refreshme ere distributed by the Ladies, and then followed t sed for the occasion and sur

> Thrice welcome, heavy sage,
> To this our tranquil Wood;
> New England's daughters raise the song, 'Gainst whom was aimed the burning wrong, Which Adams had withstood.

May not a woman plead That evils be redressed?

Has God spurned woman from his throne!

Has He refused to hear the groan

Thrice welcome, champion true Of woman's heaven-born right; Thy generous aid, thy fearless stand For the injured daughters of the land, We hail with pure delight

Thrice welcome, freedom's friend,
Oppression's dreaded foe;
The tyrants threat thou laugh'st to scon,
From off thy lips his gag is torn,
Thou deal'st him blow for blow.

Still fill the fearful breach Till the tyrant is o'er thrown Till speech is free, petitions heard, Oppression a forgotten word, And justice mounts her throne What chorus rolls along

From the Carribbean sea?
Four-hundred-thousand voices swell,
Four-hundred-thousand captives tell, That they, two days are free. Oh, night-wind, waft the sound

O'er all our Southern skies; And let it sooth the captive's pain,

Till God shall break his galling chain, And songs of freedom rise Farewell, thou honored guest, Farewell, our noblest friend; Thy name shall stand on history's page, And brighter glow, from age to age, Till time itself shall end.

Several other appropriate songs were sunt, among them The Brawe Old Oak—The Marseilles Hymn, and as Mr. Adams was leaving the Grore, Joid Lang Syne by the whole company. Music and dacting closed the festivities of the occasion.

The number of persons assembled was estimated in town, and among others we were pleased to noter Mrs. Adams, the lady of the Ex-President, and sevenimembers of his family. embers of his family

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE

American Slave! NARRATIVE of JAMES WILLIAM
an Arnerivan Slave; who was fan and sold by ISAAC KNAFF, st 22
covers, 18 3-4 cts.

covers, 18 3.4 cts.

This work contains the simple and unvarnished so of an American Slave,—of one whose situation, in first place, as a favorite servant in an aristocratic first place, as a favorite servant in an aristocratic first place, as a favorite servant in an aristocratic first place, as a favorite servant in an aristocratic first place, as a favorite servant in an aristocratic first place, as a favorite servant in an aristocratic first place, as a favorite servant in an aristocratic first place for a course of the practical workings of the system. It is a land of slavery made the servant first place for a land of slavery made that the prefet accordance in the prefet accordance in statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statements (made at different times and to discipled in the statement of the

Note. The render is referred to John G. Whitie NOTE. The render is referred to the mesbury, Mass., or to the following renhave heard the whole or a part of his hist own lips: Emmor Kimber, of Kimberton, I own lips: Emmor Kimber, of Kimberton, 1 as, Choates, of Lancaster Co., do; James Mott. of Relphia, Lewis Tarpen, Elizur Wright, Jr. Ber. Follen, and James G. Birney, of New York. Telter gentleman, who was a few years ago a citizen abuma, assures us that the statements made to implement the statement of the believe, from his own knowledge of alayery in the believe, from his own knowledge of alayery in the statement of the statem

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